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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 17,794. 第一萬七千七百九十四號 日一十月四年卯乙 HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 24TH, 1915. 一拜禮 號四十二月五年四國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

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May 27th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. LIANGCHOW.

May 27th.—Formosa *vid* Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle, and United Kingdom *vid* Canada, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SHIDZUOKA MARU.

May 28th.—Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe *vid* Marseilles, at noon, per s.s. AMAZONE.

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [54

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
8.00 „	to 10.00 „	„	10 „
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„	10 „
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	„	15 „
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„	10 „
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to 8.10 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour,
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
10.30 „	to 11.00 „	„	10 „
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„	10 „
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to 6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	to 7.00 „	„	15 „
7.00 „	to 8.10 „	„	10 „

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Hongkong 29th May, 1914. [467

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					Nakai	Kobe
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	Tsingtao „	Ar.	„	To. Thurs.		
	Dairen (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	8.30 p.m.	Thursday		
¥ 14.85	Mukden „	Ar.	11.25 „			
	„	Lv.	11.50 „			
¥ 11.50	Changchun „	Ar.	7.10 a.m.	Friday		
	„ (Russian Train)	Lv.	*7.20 „			
$ 8.66	Harbin „	Ar.	*2.00 p.m.	„		

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.		
					Thursday	
$ 9.85	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	10.10 a.m.		„	
¥ 11.50	Changchun „	Ar.	4.30 p.m.		Friday	
	„ (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	5.45 „			
¥ 14.85	Mukden „	Ar.	8.45 a.m.			
	„	Lv.	1.05 p.m.		Fri. Sat. Mon.	Wed. — Fri.
	Dairen (S.M.R. Steamer)	Lv.	9.00 „	Noon.		
¥ 40	Tsingtao „	Ar.	Forenoon			
	Shanghai „	Ar.			Sunday	Mon. Kobe.

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"MONTSERRAT" Lime Juice is cooling, delicious and healthful. If you want to feel your best during the hot weather drink it every day. [349-3

MARRIAGES BETWEEN AMERICANS AND CHINESE.

CHINESE WOMAN CANNOT TAKE AMERICAN NATIONALITY.

Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China has handed down his decision in the divorce case brought by John A. Richards against his wife, Mary Paine Richards, a Chinese woman.

The decision is of unusual interest for the reason that Judge Lobingier holds that a Chinese woman by marrying an American does not by that act become an American.

Judge Lobingier in the course of his judgment said:—

The first question to be determined is one of jurisdiction. That this Court is authorised to apply and enforce all applicable Acts of Congress, including those relating to divorce, is now well established, and this would ordinarily remove any question as to jurisdiction of the subject matter. On the other hand, the marriage of the defendant, even though of alien birth, would normally change her citizenship to that of her husband, which would likewise give jurisdiction of the person.

The difficulty in the case arises from the fact that the defendant is not of a class "who might herself be lawfully naturalized" in any other way, and therefore could not, under the American law, be naturalized by marriage. The question is whether this fact affects the jurisdiction not merely of the defendant's person (which her voluntary appearance waives) but (since a defendant in this Court must ordinarily be an American citizen) of the subject matter?

If this were an action *in personam* where pecuniary or other relief were sought directly against the defendant, a different question would be present. But the American Government has reserved to itself jurisdiction of

"All questions in regard of *rights*, whether of property or *person*, arising between citizens of the United States in China."

And has endowed its Courts

"With all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of such treaties respectively, in regard to civil rights whether of property or persons."

Moreover, it is the general rule that even extraterritorial courts like this have jurisdiction of proceedings *in rem* regardless of the citizenship of a defendant therein.

"Actions *in rem* are maintainable where the court has no jurisdiction over the parties, but only over the subject matter."

Now it is settled by a preponderance of authority that a simple action for divorce, without alimony or other personal relief, is a proceeding *in rem*. The *res* is the status of marriage, local to the domicile." Hence the prevailing rule gives jurisdiction of such a proceeding to the forum of plaintiff's residence. The residence or citizenship of defendant is considered immaterial; for the purpose of the proceeding is to fix the status of the one who invokes the Court's jurisdiction.

"Every State has an undoubted right to determine the status, or domestic and social condition, of the persons domiciled within its territory."

This is the doctrine not alone of the American courts but of authorities on private international law as well, one of whom discusses the question as follows:—

"What are we to say, however, to the case where one spouse only obtains naturalisation in a foreign country, and has himself divorced there? If, as is the case in France, the law does not provide that the naturalisation of the husband affects the wife *ipso jure*, such cases will occur not unfrequently. Laurent thinks that such a conflict, supposing that the personal law of the other spouse does not allow divorce on the same conditions, is, from the point of view of positive law insoluble. He thinks, however, that the State to which the one spouse has gone over, must give him or her a divorce with all its consequences, and as a matter of fact judgments to this effect have been pronounced both by the Courts of First Instance and by the Appeal Courts at Brussels."

Where, as in this case, the Court is an extraterritorial one, citizenship as well as residence on the part of the plaintiff might be necessary; but here the plaintiff meets that requirement. There seems to be no doubt, consequently, that this Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter.

Under the foregoing doctrine, jurisdiction of defendant's person is not essential, since it is affected indirectly if at all by the relief sought and granted, the main purpose of the action being the determination of plaintiff's status. That of defendant is left to be fixed by the law and Courts of defendant's domicile. Accordingly, most American tribunals regularly take jurisdiction where the service of process upon the defendant is constructive only, and effected by publication. In this case, however, the defendant was not only served with a summons within the Court's territorial jurisdiction, but has voluntarily appeared and submitted herself thereto. That, alone, has been considered sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon a court of such a character as this.

The ground set forth in the petition is adultery, and the evidence in support thereof appears to be conclusive. Indeed there is disinterested testimony that defendant herself, after seeing the petition, stated that it was substantially true. This is a ground for absolute divorce under the Acts of Congress relating to both the District of Columbia and Alaska which we are authorised to enforce.

There being no question of fact in the case, and the Court's jurisdiction being thus established, we must find that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant be and they hereby are dissolved absolutely. If the defendant were an American citizen we should apply the statute which prohibits remarriage by the guilty spouse. But as we have found that the defendant is an alien, we shall not attempt to impose that restriction nor to require the payment of costs by her, leaving both of these matters to the adjudication of the tribunals of her own country.

SECURITY VALUES IN THE BALANCE-SHEET.

A Company Secretary who has to draw up a balance sheet in which Stock Exchange securities appear is faced with a number of new problems under present conditions. In the ordinary way the Official List is a good enough guide to the realisable value of investments, but in these days of minimum prices for high-class stocks and the absence of a market for some others, which are in normal times negotiable at any rate somewhere near their List prices, nominal quotations really mean nothing. The lead usually given by auditors is non-existent at the present time; auditors mostly contenting themselves by remarking that "no valuation of the investments is possible under present conditions." But anybody responsible for the preparation of a balance sheet just now will hardly feel that the question ought to be left at this point. The securities may be left at the value at which they stood in the previous balance sheet or they may be taken at July 30th prices; in either case they cannot be realised at them. Should an allowance for further possible depreciation be made, and what should be the considerations which determine its amount?

Very much must depend upon the purpose served by the holding of the investments. Even in normal times, though it would be financially unsound to carry investments in a balance sheet at more than their realisable values if they were held as a means of providing funds by their sale or by depositing them as security for a loan, it is quite arguable that there is no unsoundness involved in disregarding realisable value where investments are held purely for the sake of income and that income has not been impaired either actually or even prospectively. A Trustee is under no obligation to use the income from a trust fund under his control to make good any depreciation which may have occurred in its capital value: such a proceeding where the trust fund is wholly invested in authorised securities would obviously be absurd. Hence such concerns as investment trust companies are fully justified in the course they take in normal times. They make no secret of the fact that the value of their investments, though it should and does in most cases have some influence, is by no means paramount in determining the dividend to be distributed. They make a valuation of their securities mainly for the benefit of their stockholders, who like to calculate what their stock would be worth upon the basis of a distribution of assets, quite oblivious of the fact that this has nothing to do with the objects of the company's formation. This year they have merely prepared their balance sheets as usual with investments "at cost or under," or whatever formula they use habitually, and have told their shareholders that a valuation cannot be made. Other people are not in a position to do this. Banks, for instance, hold their investments as realisable assets against their demand liabilities; that these assets are for the time being "frozen up" is beside the point, in time they must presumably become liquid again—but at what values? Obviously if further depreciation is going to occur provision ought to be made for it as soon as possible. Consequently the banks are either setting aside special depreciation reserves or are carrying forward larger sums which will be available if they are required, for the purpose of writing down security values. Insurance companies in the ordinary way have to certify to the Board of Trade that the investments in their balance sheets are "fully of the value stated therein," but this year the Board of Trade has allowed them to take the prices of December 31st, 1913. Some of them have used June 30th, 1914, prices and even 30th July prices, instead, so as to make their figures appear a trifle more up to date, but it is immaterial what date is taken for all the guide it is to future values. In the United States the insurance companies have been authorised to use official quotations for June 30th, 1914, "except in those cases where it should appear that, by reason of subsequent occurrences affecting the intrinsic worth of particular securities, such quotations would not fairly represent the actual value of such securities under normal conditions." The Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department seems to be very well satisfied with this ruling, but it is difficult to see that it does anything more than shelve the question of any general depreciation there may be, until some other time. Events of course may justify this principle, but merely to ignore possible depreciation in the future when it undoubtedly exists at the present time does not seem to be the soundest way of dealing with a difficult matter. The New York ruling, it should be noted, applies to all classes of insurance companies. A life insurance company keeps its funds invested merely for the sake of the income from them which it takes into account against future liabilities, and in the ordinary course it should not have to dispose of investments at all. Therefore, as long as it can show a rate of interest earned on them in excess of the rate it has assumed it will receive, its position need not become unsound unless it has to wind up for some reason. A fire insurance company, on the other hand, keeps an invested reserve in order to be in a position to meet any special demand on its resources such as would follow a great conflagration. This possibility must always enter into the financial arrangements of a fire insurance company and it ought not therefore to value its assets at more than they would fetch if it had to realise them for the purpose of paying claims.

If therefore securities are owned as "cash assets" they ought to be written down somewhat drastically in order to conserve resources in case of emergency, but if they are only held for income there is no reason why any departure need be made from normal practice. There is a strong inducement in the ordinary way not to write down investments when it is believed that they may recover, for auditors, while they have a habit of calling attention to any depreciation in them, will not allow them to be written up again if they appreciate, although the appreciation may be realised by selling them; thus a temptation to sell them occurs which otherwise would not exist. A way out of the difficulty is to set up a depreciation reserve among the liabilities instead of putting the investments at a reduced figure in the assets; then if the investments appreciate, the necessity for the depreciation reserve disappears, and the auditors cannot object to its being used for some other purpose.

Nobody of course can foretell the probable course of the market for securities of the class known as "gilt-edged" after the war is over, and the question of writing them down at the present time arises from a wholesome desire to "be on the safe side," a rule which fortunately has always been the guiding principle of our great banks and insurance companies. "Depreciation" has been the most unpleasant reality of the past ten years or so for all connected with these and similar institutions, but hope has never flagged that the tide would turn some day. Twenty years ago, however, the story was a very different one; then the problem was the *appreciation* of investments. Some of the most far-sighted of financial students saw no prospect other than a continual fall in the rate of interest to be obtained on good security and were much exercised in their minds regarding the problem of finding investments that were worth while. If the war is followed by a pause in the rate of the world's development it is possible that the depreciation question may solve itself too; but for the time being it exists and has to be faced by making balance sheets as healthy as possible.—From the Journal of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.

TRAGIC SUICIDE IN SHANGHAI.

The death of Mr. Ernest Murray Bishop occurred tragically at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, late on Saturday night, the 15th inst. The deceased was last seen alive in his room at the hotel about 8.30 and apparently all was then well. Shortly after 11 o'clock the sound of a shot was heard, and the manager of the hotel, summoned to Mr. Bishop's room by a house-boy, saw him reclining in a corner of the room, and the police and a doctor were at once summoned. He presented a terrible appearance, the upper part of his head having been blown off. The wound was inflicted by a double-barrelled shot-gun, both barrels of which had been discharged. There was a box of cartridges in the room. The body was removed to the mortuary, and the police took charge of certain papers, including two notes in pencil apparently written a little while before the tragedy took place.

The inquest was opened by Mr. G. W. King, Coroner, at the Public Mortuary. Formal evidence of identification was given by Mr. James K. Hutton, sub-manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who said the deceased was a sub-accountant at the Bank. The inquest was then adjourned.

The deceased, who was forty years of age, and unmarried, had been in the service of the Bank for eighteen years, during which time he worked in Calcutta, Hongkong, Hankow, Nagasaki, and Shanghai. After having been at the Shanghai office for a few months, he went home on leave for six months, returning about three weeks ago. Since that time, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, he had appeared to be in excellent health, and there was nothing to suggest he was in trouble of any kind.

Mr. Bishop was well-known in Hongkong, and the news of his tragic end comes as a painful shock to his many friends.

GERMAN STATE AID FOR BABIES.

£50,000,000 ANNUAL GRANT.

Military babies, as distinguished from war babies, have long been a recognised feature of German life. There are hundreds of unmarried mothers in every German garrison town and university town.

Germany is now debating the war-baby problem. The semi-official *Cologne Gazette* of April 19th publishes prominently an article from the *German Criminal Law Gazette* dealing with the question of State aid for large families of children. The writer, a distinguished Breslau jurist, in view of the loss to the country of so many men, pleads for radical measures to maintain Germany's million-a-year birth-rate.

The Fatherland's need for babies, now greater than ever, he declares, cannot be met by "half-way" measures such as facilitating marriage of State employees, liberalising divorce laws, or penalising bachelors. He says small families are the dangerous vogue in Germany and elsewhere, principally because of parents' fear of the high cost of raising several children under modern conditions. The jurist then says:—

"The fate of nations, particularly the future of our own people, rests in the nursery. If there is any means of combating a decreasing birth-rate at all, the one thing that can be done is that the State shall assume the cost of raising children on the most comprehensive and generous scale. The problem, especially on its financial side, is a gigantic one, but it is in no respect incapable of solution. It has been estimated that £50,000,000 a year would be required. *That is hardly a tenth of what the war has already cost Germany.* But this sum, or even a larger one, simply must be found, because the vitality of the German nation is at stake and no other means for permanently meeting the emergency are available. The war is doing much to emphasise the urgent necessity of grappling with this issue on thorough-going and magnificent lines."

The *Cologne Gazette* comments significantly:—"The author of this proposal seems to under-estimate its financial magnitude. *The immediate costs of the war now and to come, are so vast and will so exhaust the tax-paying power of the nation that a £50,000,000 grant for children-raising will hardly be possible.*"

GERMAN FICTION.

LIES ABOUT HILL 60.

Headlines in German newspapers show how the German General Staff, by false reports of the fighting around Ypres, led the Germans to acclaim it as another glorious victory over the British. Not content with lies of its own, the Staff has issued the following bulletin accusing the British War Office of untruth:—

"Foreign countries are being flooded from apparently official French and English sources with triumphant news of alleged successes by our foes in the western theatre of war. All these contentions are simply invented. To contradict them in detail is not worth while. It suffices to compare them with the official German war reports."

DARDANELLES LIES, TOO.

The *Tägliche Rundschau*, the Berlin military and naval organ, prints a fictitious list of English and French naval losses in the Dardanelles. In addition to the sinking of the *Irresistible*, *Ocean*, *E 15*, and *Bouvet*, Germans are blandly led to believe that the following warships (whose displacement, armament, and speed are given in each case, in order to emphasise the gravity of the "damage") have been more or less put out of action:

ENGLISH:	FRENCH:
Queen Elizabeth,	Gaulois,
London,	Suffren,
Lord Nelson,	Léon Gambetta.
Inflexible,	One destroyer,
Majestic,	Two waterplanes.
Prince George,	
Cornwallis,	
Triumph,	
Albion,	
Euryalus,	
Dartmouth,	
Dublin,	
Amethyst,	
Sapphire.	

FILLING THE GERMAN CHEST

A HUNT FOR "GOLD BULLETS."

The Berlin correspondent of the *New York Times* sends a picturesque description of the frantic hunt for stray gold which, it is claimed, has brought in the equivalent of over 40 millions sterling to the Imperial War Chest.

The movement to provide the Kaiser's Government with "gold bullets" was started by Frau von Borsig, the wife of a well-known captain of industry, who, in two weeks, collected 600 golden coins from the inhabitants of two Brandenburg villages. Her success encouraged a legion of collectors all over the Empire. One miller offered 5lb. of war wheat flour for every gold piece brought to him by December 31st, to be exchanged for paper. He collected £3,000 sterling. Newspapers offered prizes for each 4,000 gold coins. One newspaper exchanged in this way £200,000.

Soon all the school-children were engaged in the business of exchanging notes for gold coin, to be delivered to the Reichsbank, their reward being a holiday for each aggregate of 4,000. Patriotic associations took up the cry, and decorated the collector of every £10 sterling with an iron cross, while moving-picture establishments and even publichouses granted reduced prices in return for gold.

Hundreds of thousands of postal cards were circulated explaining why it must be considered a patriotic duty to exchange gold for paper, the result being that every one dutifully sent all the gold coins in his possession to the Reichsbank, receiving in return new bank-notes.

A WIFE'S VISIT TO THE FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTAIN'S CRIME.

In Paris, on April 11th the trial took place by Court-martial of Captain Hérail, of the 11th Hussars, on a charge of murdering his wife. The story is a tragedy of the most heartrending sort. Captain Hérail was an excellent officer and a devoted husband. His wife was even more devoted to him; her affection was, in fact, so great that it continually interfered with his military duties.

In November, Captain Hérail, after having fought through the Lorraine campaign, was ordered with his regiment to Compiègne. His wife immediately came up to see him from Narbonne, where she was staying. There were orders that no officers' wives should be allowed in the town, and Captain Hérail's colonel twice reminded him that these orders must be obeyed. Captain Hérail begged his wife to leave, but she refused. He received a fortnight's imprisonment on account of his wife's continued presence and his recommendation for the Legion of Honour was cancelled. Still she refused to go, saying that the military authorities had no right to order her about.

On December 14 the colonel went to the house where Captain Hérail and his wife were staying and told him that if his wife did not leave at once he would be Court-martialled. Captain Hérail went into the next room to tell his wife that she must go. A minute or two passed, then the colonel heard three revolver shots and, rushing into the room, found Mme. Hérail lying dead. Her husband had shot her.

During the painful cross-examination of the trial Captain Hérail repeatedly broke down. Obviously overwhelmed with grief, he aroused the pity of the whole Court. One after another his brother officers testified to his high character and ability. Finally, Maître Henri Robert, the celebrated barrister, in an impassioned speech, pleaded for a lenient view of the case reading in conclusion a letter written to him by the mother of the murdered woman herself imploring him to do what he could for her son-in-law.

Amid the cheers of the audience the Judge pronounced his acquittal.

The *Matin* publishes the following details about the length of front on which the Allied Armies are fighting:—

In the West the French occupy a front of 543½ miles, the British 31½ miles, the Belgians 17½ miles, making altogether 592½ miles. In the East our Russian Allies have to hold a line extending over 856½ miles, while in the South the Serbians and Montenegrins cover 218½ miles. This brings the entire length of the fighting fronts up to the enormous total of 1,667½ miles.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, May 13th.

THE CRISIS.

It is somewhat of an experience to have lived through the period covered by the presentation of an Ultimatum with all the terrible consequences that it suggests and its acceptance by the weak but indignant recipient. From the time that it became known that China's reply was not acceptable to the Japanese Government, and that an Ultimatum was inevitable, excitement ran high. The Chinese were extremely indignant, and bellicose speeches were the order of the day, but fortunately the decision did not rest with the man in the street, and the wisdom and discretion of the Government has secured a peaceful settlement. When it was suggested on Friday that the authorities were weakening and that they would submit to the demands, the better class of Chinese seemed to suffer much mental anguish and many of them declared to foreign friends that they were ashamed to be a Chinese. This feeling was particularly acute when rumours were circulated that China would give way before the Ultimatum was presented, but when it was learned that the Government had remained firm, more satisfaction was expressed, because it was felt that the Government had done all that they could do in the circumstances.

Naturally the exodus of Japanese from the capital and from all parts of the country towards the coast contributed to the excitment, and it says much for the control exercised in Peking that no regrettable incident occurred to embarrass the Government or complicate the situation. When the Chinese reply to the Ultimatum was returned in the early hours of Sunday morning the relief felt in every circle was profound, and though the Chinese Press expressed their indignation and the populace felt the indignity to which their country had been subjected, there was a general readiness to accept the situation as it was and hope for the best, a hope which is founded on the belief in the good intentions and kindly offices of the Powers. That Japan will in due course be forced to depart from her present aggressive methods towards China is firmly believed by most of the Chinese in the capital and doubtless elsewhere. Whatever Japan may have gained in respect of the concessions, she has lost the goodwill of the Chinese, a loss which cannot be measured by mere falling off in the trade between the two countries.

A NEW WORD.

As the outbreak of the war introduced several new words to the Chinese vocabulary, not the least important being the word "moriterium," so the recent crisis has made the Chinese learn the new word "ultimatum." It was interesting to note that among English-speaking Chinese the English word was used, and it was explained that the Chinese had no equivalent term in their own language.

THE NATIONAL SALVATION FUND.

The movement known as the National Salvation Fund has received a filip by the pressure applied by Japan to China, and it is possible that it may reach dimensions surprising to the foreigners who have grown accustomed to the failure of previous attempts at national subscriptions or national loans. Exceptions have, of course, been provided by the First Domestic Loan, and probably also by the Second Internal Loan. However, this particular movement, which originated in Shanghai, has struck the right note at the right time in Chinese sentiment, and as glowing accounts have informed us, all classes of the population, from the modern Oriental Croesus to the most indigent beggar, have shown their willingness to assist, the former with handsome subscriptions and the latter with small sums which, like the widow's mite, represent their all. The mass meeting held at the Central Park, Peking, on Tuesday, in furtherance of this fund attracted a huge gathering, whose patriotism was fired by speeches from stump orators and even by speeches from a boy and a girl. Contributions flowed in, in large and small amounts, and something like $200,000 was promised on that occasion, of which $60,000 was paid in cash, but the total actually raised in the capital itself is practically a million dollars, a sum which it is confidently expected will be doubled before the end of the present year. If the other centres respond with the same enthusiasm there is every likelihood of the minimum of fifty millions being raised which the promoters anticipate is the smallest necessary to attempt to carry out the programme of building an arsenal, or training an army, and a navy, or establishing factories. In referring to these the commercial term "and/or" should be used, as the promoters hope to undertake all the three objects mentioned.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING.

The resentment against Germans has been intensified by the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the unconcealed celebrations of the "triumph" on the part of Germans here and in Tientsin. In the latter port the feeling has become so strong that the *Peking and Tientsin Times* advocates that the time has arrived to deal with German concessions being used as centres of intrigue.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION.

Presidential mandates have come to be regarded as more than Chinese essays written in classic language, and therefore it is doubly interesting that, at a time like the present, when the fate of the country trembled in the balance, as it were, that the President should continue his attention to the work of internal reform which has proceeded under his auspices. On Tuesday he issued a mandate which reviewed the progress made in the direction of suppressing the opium evil, and after testifying to the assistance given by foreign friends in this matter, he urged the Chang-chun and the officials of Shensi, the one province in which the poppy is still cultivated, to use their best endeavours to ensure the disappearance of the poppy and the elimination of the habit, thereby freeing China for ever of the opium curse. Possibly we shall hear in due course that the British Government has declared several other provinces as opium free.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

GENERALLY QUIET TONE.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly prices current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPIUM.

Stocks on May 20th were 522 Patna, 250 Benares, 544 Malwa and 202 Persian and Turkish. The exports during the interval to Shanghai, etc., were 32 Patna, 7 Benares, and 72 Persian and Turkish In uncertified Bengal opium the stocks on May 22nd were 184 Patna and 81 Benares. No opium was boiled by Government monopoly and there were no exportations. In the Bengal market the absence of fresh business is still the ruling feature and values are unaltered: —Patna, New $9,325.00, Old $9,200.00, V. Old $9,100.00, Benares, New, $9,050.00, Old $8,925.00, V. Old $8,825.00. Malwa market.—His continued extremely quiet and quotations are unchanged as follows: —New to 3 years drug, $9,300.00. Old $9,400.00.

EXPORTS.

The dispute in connection with the Feather taxes has been settled. The Guild pays annually a fixed sum of a few hundred dollars against 1 per cent. *ad valorem*, as suggested by badly advised Government officers. There is no market whatever and prices are on the downward grade. A small business is doing in Ginger, but nothing is doing in Galangal. Cassia Oil is weak and there is no business to report. About 100 tons of peanuts have been booked this week. A small business is reported in Wood Oil, but there is no business in Soy. Human Hair is quoted at prices per picul per f.o.b. Hongkong. There is nothing doing in Quicksilver, Saigon Cassia or Gall Nuts. As to Yunnan Tin, the market is quiet and there are no sales to report.

IMPORTS.

Notwithstanding the improvement in the value of raw material, importers of Cotton Yarn have been anxious sellers and prices have receded $2/3 per bale, resulting in a small business. Quotations are:—No. 10s at $76/101 No. 12s at $84/100. No. 16s at $96/114. No. 20s at $92/125. Arrivals, 9,000 bales. Sales, 3,000 bales. Shipments, *nil*. Unsold stock, 48,000 bales. Bargains, 18,000 bales. There is nothing to report with regard to Woollens. As to Metals, there has been small business passing in Nails, Tinplates and Cuttings, and there are further enquiries, but it is difficult to come to terms. Prices are firm and continue to rise, the freight difficulty at Home being a large factor on the upward movement of prices. Prices locally are nominal. Timplates are lower on account of heavy arrivals, but are firmly held. There is nothing done in Yellow Metal. There are no stocks of Pepper, Camphor or Window Glass, and no sales of Coal of any importance are reported. The Sugar market is steady. As to Saltpetre, there are no sales and no stocks, and the market is declining.

The American market has slightly declined for export grades, but trade for the Orient is still stagnant.

In the local market country demand is *nil* and coast markets are mostly over. Stocks.—Local prices are far below replacing cost and stocks are large. Quotations:

Patents	M	$1.00/4.80 per bag.
Cut Offs		3.20/3.30 ,,
Straight		3.10/3.20 ,,

THE CALL TO THE COLOURS.

A CIVIL SERVICE RALLY.

The Times says:—We learn that an immediate appeal is about to be made to all recruitable members of the Civil Service to join the Colours. It is pointed out that such a step was not feasible during the early stages of the war, the depletion of the staffs in the Government offices being too great. Since that time there has been a steady building up and work is now proceeding on settled lines.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Electric Company, Limited, was held at the offices of the Company on Saturday at noon, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar presiding. Others present were: The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon Mr. D. Landale, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, directors; the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim. Messrs. A. Rodger, J. McCubbin, G. W. Sewell, A. H. M. da Silva, Leung Yan Po, O. Baptista, L. E. Ozorio, Leung Wing Sang, T. So Hing and Mr. F. Graham, manager.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—The result of the year's working must, I think, be considered very satisfactory, as notwithstanding a reduction in charge for current since 1st May, 1914 (say, ten months), we are able to show an increase in nett profit for the year of $34,000. This result has only been attained by an increased demand for current for lighting and power.

The reduction in the price of current for power to five cents to restricted hour consumers, using it between the hours of 9.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. the following day, has proved a success, the number of units used for power for the year ending February 28th, 1915, being 171,028, as against 95,876 for the previous year, and the total horse-power in motors connected to our mains on February 28th was 370 h.p. against 142 on February 28th last year, and this year we have already added another 110 h.p.

At the beginning of the war we lost a fair number of consumers, but in spite of that on February 28th, 1915, we had 6,539 consumers as against 5,166 on February 28th last year.

The balance available for appropriation is $413,375.66, and I trust you will approve of the directors' recommendation for dealing with same. The dividend is increased by 2 per cent. and ample allowances is made for depreciation of plant and adding substantially to Reserve.

We have not forgotten the staff, and recommend a bonus of 10 per cent. on their salaries.

There is one item in the accounts to which I must refer—bad debts $10,048.32. This is an exceptionally large amount and is made up of a number of items, small Chinese consumers who only keep on for a few months and then skip without leaving any trace; also several large amounts in the western end of the city, among Chinese hotels and restaurants. Every care is taken to keep these as low as possible, and I trust we will not have a recurrence of this item to such an extent.

Last year I informed you that your directors were in negotiation for the purchase of a suitable site for a new station, and I am pleased to inform you that in September last we purchased from the Government an area of 125,000 square feet, with a frontage of 250 feet at North Point. Reclamation work is going on and we trust the site will be ready for erecting the station and laying down plant in March or April, 1916. I may here state that the question of a new site and new plans has been before your directors ever since Mr. Graham's return from leave in the spring of 1913, and plans were prepared then. Delay, however, took place, as we were unable to obtain a suitable site until last year. Immediately the site was settled on, Mr. Graham proceeded to London, and after going thoroughly into the question with Messrs. Preece, Carlow & Snell, the well-known consulting engineers, of the most up-to-date plan of laying out the station and most efficient machinery, returned with plans and tenders. These have been carefully considered by your directors, and tenders have been accepted for two 1,500 k.w. steam turbine alternators, 3 Babcock and Wilcox boilers and steelwork for the buildings, and also for bunkers and coal handling plant. When considering the new station, the question of changing our system was also gone carefully into, and it has been decided to alter same from single phase 75 cycles to three phase 50 cycles. When our present system was installed, the first named periodicity was a quite up-to-date one, but with the advance of the times a lower periodicity and 3 phase system is found to be more economical and efficient generally. This change will cost a considerable sum, nearly $200,000, but we estimate that this will be made up by our being able to purchase plant, cable, etc., at lower prices than if we kept to the old system. The cost of same will not be a charge on capital expenditure, but can be met out of reserve, to which account you will see we are placing another $70,000 this year. When all these additions and alterations are made, we will have an up-to-date station and system, which I think will compare more than favourably with any in the East. It will not be necessary this year to issue fresh capital, as the bulk of the expenditure to be paid under these additions will not fall due until next year. I think I have covered the ground fairly well, but if any shareholder desires to ask any questions, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability, after the adoption of the report and accounts has been duly proposed and seconded.

The Hon. Mr. SHELLIM—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—The directors are again to be congratulated on a very excellent report. We have had increased dividend, and the same liberal provision continues to be made for depreciation. This is a sound policy and must commend itself to the shareholders. I have very much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts.

There were no questions, and the motion was carried.

Messrs. S. H. Dodwell and J. W. C. Bonnar were re-elected directors, on the proposition of Mr. McCUBBIN, seconded by Mr. SEWELL.

Mr. C. Bernard Brown was again appointed auditor at a remuneration of $400, on the motion of Mr. RODGER, seconded by Mr. DA SILVA.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Tuesday.

REMEDY FOR PLAGUE.

Some time ago Commissioner Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, brought before the notice of the public the success achieved in the treatment of plague with iodine. The experiment has proved most satisfactorily beneficent, and the Government of the Punjab has now recognised its efficacy and adopted the iodine cure as the best remedy for plague. The following circular has been issued by the Punjab Plague Department, giving simple and definite instructions as to how the remedy is to be used:—

1.—Absolute rest lying down in bed in the largest and most airy room in the house, with doors and windows open, or in the shade outside, if the weather is fine.

2.—Take liquid diet.

3.—Drink plain cold water when thirsty. It is a cruel and fatal mistake not to give a thirsty plague-patient plenty of cold water to drink.

4.—Take one drop of tincture of iodine in half an ounce of water, every two hours (patient should not be disturbed from sleep to take medicine).

5.—Paint buboes with tincture of iodine twice a day, morning and evening. No other medicine whatever should be given.

6.—Tincture of iodine can be obtained free from Officers on Plague duty or from any dispensary.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PARADES.

1.—Parades for Monday, 24th inst., *nil*.

DETAIL.

2.—On duty at Headquarters.
From 7 a.m. 24th to 7 a.m. 25th inst.—No. 2 Section Scouts Co.
From 7 a.m. 25th to 7 a.m. 26th inst. No. 3 Section Scouts Co.
At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty for week ending on the morning of 29th inst.—No. 1 Sec. Art. Bat'y. and Left Section, M. G. Co.
Officer on duty, Lieut. Rees.
At Kowloon (Detention Camp).
On duty for week ending on the morning of 29th inst.—H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer for week ending on the morning of 29th inst.—Lieut. C. Smith.
Orderly Sergeant for week ending on the morning of the 29th inst.—Corpl. J. F. Gross.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

It is notified that Prizes have been given for the following results at the Musketry Meeting:—

Championship: by Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C.
Championship, Runner-up: by Mr. G. Hastings.
Inter-Platoon 3-Men Team Shoot: by Mr. Eldon Potter.
Best Shot in Chinese Company: by Mr. J. M. Wong.
Best Shot in Class A, Chinese Company: by Mr. Wong Kwong Tin.
Best Shot in Class B, Chinese Company: by Mr. F. C. Mow Fung.
Best Shot in Class A, Portuguese Company: by Mr. Leo d'Almada.
Best Shot in Class A, Indian Company: by Mr. F. C. Jenkin.

Members of all ranks are warned that the musketry practice arranged for these two days is a part of the course, which every member is bound to fire under the Police Reserve Ordinance, and that leave of absence must be obtained, and must be applied for only in special circumstances.

F. C. JENKIN,
A. S. P. (Reserve).

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SUMMER FURNISHINGS

JUST TO HAND.

CASEMENT CLOTHS

WITH COLOURED BORDERS.
INEXPENSIVE, DAINTY AND EFFECTIVE.

BOLTON SHEETINGS
AND
PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTHS
IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.
SUN FAST AND TUB FAST
WIDE RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.

CRETONNES, LINENS AND TAFETAS.

PLAIN, FIGURED AND SPOT CURTAIN MUSLINS.

RING UP 1741 FOR RANGE OF PATTERNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

922

THEATRE ROYAL.

EMPIRE DAY!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, MAY 24TH,
HENRY DALLAS
Presents
R. B. SALISBURY'S CO.

"THE QUAINTS"
in their famous
"ALL BRITISH" PROGRAMME.

DOORS OPEN 8.30 P.M. COMMENCE 9.15 P.M.

BOX PLAN open to-day at the HONGKONG HOTEL, from 10 to 5 p.m.

PRICES ... ... $3, $2 AND $1.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [584

WESTMINSTER SMOKING MIXTURE.

$1.00 per ¼lb. tin.

$1.00 per ¼lb. tin.

It is a delightfully cool and finely flavoured Tobacco and it has the great advantage of keeping dry during this hot and damp weather. There are many smokers in Hongkong and the ports of South China who give up pipe smoking as soon as the damp and foggy weather sets in, as their pipes become foul. If they will try a tin of this carefully blended Mixture they will find they can enjoy their pipes with as perfect comfort as they do in the cool and dry season.

SOLD BY— HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1915. 1497

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE CATHAY TRUST, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1915, at 4.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended 30th April, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & Co., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
[598

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY),
the 25th May, 1915, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF WINES, ETC., ETC.
As follows:—
PORT, SHERRY, CLARETS, BURGUNDY, WHITE WINES, HOCK AND MOSELLES BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
ALSO,
Several Cases INDIAN CHUTNEY to be sold in small lots.
And about 8,000 CIGARS in good condition.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1915 [599

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from M. D. DEBTEANO, Esq. (Consul for Peru), to sell by Public Auction,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
the 26th and 27th May, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at his residence, Windsor Lodge, Austin Road, Kowloon,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
COMPRISING:—
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE BY WM. POWELL, AND LANE, CRAWFORD (PRACTICALLY NEW), MASSIVE BLACKWOOD AND CHERRYWOOD CABINETS, ARM-CHAIR, CARD TABLES, FIRE SCREENS, ETC., REVERSIBLE TURKISH AND AXMINSTER CARPETS AND RUGS, A QUANTITY OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORCELAIN AND BRONZES, CURTAINS, PAINTINGS, PICTURES, SOLID BRASS FENDERS, FIRE BRASSES, ETC.; HANDSOME DINING ROOM SUITE (QUEEN ANNE DESIGN), SUNDRY FINE JAPANESE TEA SERVICES, ETC., TEAKWOOD BEDROOM SUITES, TWIN BEDSTEADS, NEW HAIR AND WIRE MATTRESSES, TOILET SETS, LINEN, ETC., BATHROOM, PANTRY, AND KITCHEN REQUISITES.
ALSO
"SINGER" HAND SEWING MACHINE (PRACTICALLY NEW), LARGE AMERICAN ICE CHEST, BERKFIELD FILTER, RUBBER-TYRED RICKSHA IN VERY GOOD CONDITION, SUN BLINDS AND RATTAN FURNITURE.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On View from MONDAY, the 24th May.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [600

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills-of-Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board 26th May, at Noon, will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 30th May, at 5 P.M., will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown 29th May, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 7th June, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [18

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO DAY (MONDAY), the 24th May.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. [596

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 24th May.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. [597

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 25th May, 1915, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1915. [581

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on THURSDAY, the 27th May, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1915.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 22nd, to THURSDAY, 27th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1915. [586

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be Closed from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 29th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [542

G. R.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH Subjects residing in the Consular District of Canton are hereby notified that all BRITISH PASSPORTS issued prior to the 5th August, 1914, and held by British Subjects in China will become invalid on the 1st August next.

Holders of such Passports in this Consular District are required to apply to the Undersigned for Fresh Passports on the Official form of application which can be obtained at the Consulate-General.

The new form of Passport requires the insertion of a description of the holder. His photograph and signature must also be affixed thereto, and a duplicate copy of the photograph should be provided for retention at the Consulate General.

Only the Wife and Children under the age of 16 may be included on the Holder's Passport and in such cases the particulars, photograph (in duplicate) and specimen signature of wife, and names, ages and sex of Children, are required to be inserted. All other persons must obtain separate Passports.

The fee chargeable for a Passport will be five shillings.

The new form of Passport will be valid for two years only, but may be renewed for four further periods of two years each.

Passports which have been issued since the 5th August, 1914, will be regarded as valid for two years only from the date of their issue.

CECIL KIRKE,
Acting Consul-General.
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Canton, 18th May, 1915. [594

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [392

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.
MODERATE TERMS.
[348

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[544

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at $6, $7 and $7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS," "ROSE TERRACE" and "DURBAR," Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [501

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1916. [393

TO LET.
From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PABANEY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45

TO LET.

"WINDSOR LODGE," Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1915. [580

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915 [38

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35

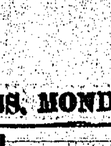
TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.
No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 62, THE PEAK (Furnished).
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE PEAK, Furnished. Immediate possession.
No. 3, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 52, Mount Kellett, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished).
No. 25, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
No. 27, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.
3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"EGGESFORD," Nos. 124, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE.
"HOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 53, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS
Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [43

INTIMATION



E stands for Excellent, and anyone who drinks our E PORT, E SHERRY, E WHISKY or E BRANDY can be in no doubt that the letter E signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying "Wines mature in bottle, Spirits in cask." That is the *raison d'être* of our magnificent wine vaults, which challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in case do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves he above is no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
[13

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 24TH, 1915.

EMPIRE DAY.

TO-DAY is Empire Day. A month or two ago we observed in both London and certain Colonial papers some little doubt expressed as to the advisability of holding the usual Empire Day celebrations in a year of war. The EARL OF MEATH, the founder of the movement, wrote in answer to an inquiry on the subject: "I can see no valid reason why it should not be observed, as long as it is kept in the proper spirit. Indeed, it appears to me that this is the very year of all others when it should be observed with the gravest solemnity and in the most sober spirit of national devotion. Was not the movement started for the very purpose of arousing all British subjects to a knowledge and appreciation of their duties to the Empire? Was it not hoped thereby to assist towards the consolidation of the Empire, and thus to strengthen it in the face of peaceful competition or of hostile aggression? Sooner than was expected by the majority even of those Britons who anticipated the near approach of war, the British Empire finds itself locked in a life-or-death struggle with the most powerful military nation in the world, supported by two other great military Powers. Is not this the very moment when the watchwords of the Empire movement—'Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, and Self-Sacrifice'—should ring in the ears of every subject of the King throughout his vast dominions?" There is but one answer to the question and we have very little doubt, indeed that Empire Day will be observed this year with a deeper sense of the significance of the movement than it has ever been before. In Hongkong as in most of the other colonies Empire Day is observed by services for school children held at the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals. In other parts of the Empire—as, for instance, in Australia—Empire Day is a children's festival in a wider sense, and the question which has been asked there in connection with the celebration is whether the children should be entertained this year as on former occasions. What decision has been reached we do not know, but the consensus of opinion seemed to be that in this memorable year the celebration of Empire Day should be such as would make a deeper impression than any previous celebration on the minds of the children and the public generally. While it was felt that the public would gladly provide all that was needful to entertain the children, it was suggested that "The Day" might be made a memorable one and turned to good account for suffering humanity by the school authorities, in conjunction with the public, organising "A Children's Empire Day Gift Offering" for the relief of the starving women and children of Belgium. Surely the watchwords of the Empire Day movement—"Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy and Self-Sacrifice"—could have no more appealing interpretation than the events of the past ten months, beginning with the invasion and devastation of peaceful Belgium by the modern ATTILA and his Huns in violation of an international guarantee which our national interests no less than our national honour made it necessary for us to defend with the whole might of the Empire. It was this barbarous aggression that immediately brought forth the most signal proof of the British Empire's unity and deep sense of responsibility for the maintenance of public law; proof also of the high sense of Duty and Sympathy animating the component parts of our mighty empire, and their readiness to make unstinted sacrifices in defence of the rights of humanity and the interests of civilisation. There is, indeed, every reason why the observance of Empire Day, 1915, should be a memorable one, and in many places it might even prove a most useful adjunct in augmenting the military and naval forces of the Crown.

A mail for Europe *viâ* Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Mrs. Tutcher, Headmistress of Belilios School, reports that three electric fans valued at $100 have been stolen from the School.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. W. J. Woodman to be an Assistant Medical Officer in the Medical Department.

During a violent thunderstorm at Shanghai a week ago a lofty matshed covering the tower of the new building near the Race Course was demolished.

A German telegram from Shanghai to Manila says: "The Sayville wireless station, where most of the messages from Germany are received, is proving unreliable." Unreliable in more respects than one!

By a regulation made by the Governor-in-Council, Canton Road, Kowloon (north of Navy Street and south of Jordan Road) is closed to vehicular and pedestrian traffic between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Major F. C. I. Fitzwilliams, A.S.C. (who was in Hongkong when the war broke out), has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Lt.-Colonel Fitzwilliams is a brother of Dr. G. H. Fitzwilliams, of Hongkong.

Shanghai was getting no German telegrams last week because, the *Mercury* presumed, "cable communication between Shanghai and Manila is interrupted, and all telegrams have to be forwarded through Hongkong, where they are subjected to British censorship."

At the Marine Court on Saturday, Gens Christensen, Master of s.s. *Frithjof*, was charged with unlawfully leaving the harbour, with 83 passengers on board his vessel, without a licence from the Harbour Master, on the 21st inst. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined $400.

At the Kiangnan Dockyard the Chinese gunboat *Yuen-chiang* was successfully launched in the presence of a large number of foreign and Chinese guests. The launching ceremony was performed by Admiral Lee Ting-sing, who made reference to the gradual growth of the Chinese navy.

Mr. Victor J. Holland, of the Customs Statistical Department, was a passenger on the P. and O. *Nubia* from Shanghai, having been recommended for a commission by Sir John Jordan. Mr. Holland was a member of the Shanghai Artillery Company, which gave him a farewell dinner on Saturday and a hearty send-off at the Municipal Jetty.

To-day being Whit Monday, a competition has been arranged to be played off at Fanling. The competition is a nine hole handicap and will be played over the eighteen hole course. Play will be take place in the morning, and in the afternoon a nine hole competition will take place over the Relief Course for those knocked out in the previous competition.

The second concert arranged by the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, for the entertainment of the men of the Shropshires, took place at the Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday evening. The unsettled state of the weather did not prevent the concert being held in the open air, and those present spent a few enjoyable and thoroughly enthusiastic hours. A most entertaining programme had been arranged to which the following contributed:—Pte. H. E. Muriel, Pte. H. Relph, Pte. Allen, Cpl. Brown, Pte. Grey, Cpl. Smith, Pte. T. W. Hill, Pte. P. Simpson, Pte. Logan and Mr. W. A. Hannibal. The accompanists were Capt. Lamment and Mr. George Grimble.

"The Quaints" performed before a large audience on Saturday evening. The programme contained several items that have been popularised by Mr. Salisbury's happy little band in Hongkong, and was undoubtedly a great success. To-night "The Quaints" will present an "all-British" programme, in honour of Empire Day—and patrons are promised a really delightful evening. Among the items to be given are:—"Merrie England"; "Carry On," composed, written and sung by Salisbury; "Quaints'" version of "Tipperary"; "Boots" (by Rudyard Kipling); "Who Killed Bill Kaiser?" "Topical version of Nursery Rhymes"; and "Keep the Old Flag Flying." Owing to the holiday the box plan will be open at the Hongkong Hotel from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. to-day.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

SUCCESS OF KOWLOON.

Kowloon "A" team met the Wigwam Club in connection with the Hongkong Tennis League on Saturday and won by 75 to 22. The scores were as follows, the Kowloon players being the first named:—Crisp and Ford beat Humphries and Dreyer 10—1, beat Hanson and Sewell 7—2 (rain interfered with this game), beat Le Breton and Lambert 9—4.

Green and Abraham beat Humphries and Dreyer 10—1, beat Hanson and Sewell 9—2, beat Le Breton and Lambert 9—2.

Evans and Blackburn beat Humphries and Dreyer 7—4, beat Hansen and Sewell 7—4, beat Le Breton and Lambert 9—3.

The Kowloon "B" team met the Olympic in the same competition and were also successful.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

FOR THE TYPHOON SEASON.

The following Notices are published in the *Government Gazette* with reference to the Public Traffic Regulations for the Port of Hongkong promulgated in Notification No. 280 of the 3rd August, 1914:—

Regulations for River Steamers wishing to take shelter in the Port of Hongkong during bad weather:—If the Examination Vessels are withdrawn on account of bad weather River Steamers arriving at the Western Entrance wishing to enter harbour should hoist the International Signal P.D., "Permission is urgently requested to enter harbour." This signal will be acknowledged by the Examination Battery at Stonecutters hoisting the International Answering Pennant.

On the Examination Battery hoisting T.X.A., "Proceed into harbour," the incoming vessel may proceed West of Stonecutters and anchor North of the Island to the Eastward of a line joining the West Point of Stonecutters and the torpedo pier at Lai-chikok. Vessels while anchored in the above-mentioned position are to hold no communication with the shore. On the weather moderating vessels are to proceed West of Stonecutters to the Examination Anchorage, where they are to remain until they have been examined and passed into harbour in the usual manner. Disobedience of any of the above regulations will render the offender liable to be fired on without warning.

Typhoon Signals:—Should the local typhoon signals be hoisted (either red or black) all vessels are to at once raise steam or make other preparations for shifting berth.

Steamers are to shift to Kowloon Bay as soon as possible. All steam launches to proceed to Chin Wan or Monk Kok Tsui Shelter.

All native craft to proceed to either Mong Kok or Causeway Bay Shelter.

Should the typhoon signals be hoisted by night all vessels may proceed to their respective shelters. When the signals are lowered all vessels may return to their respective berths by day.

The channels to the south of Lantao are open to river traffic and junks.

The owners of launches and other small craft are informed that the entry of their vessels into the port will be greatly facilitated if they are each supplied with a set of International Code Flags.

THE WAR.

ITALY AND INTERVENTION.

STATE OF WAR DECLARED.

BRITISH FIGHTING AROUND YPRES.

STIRRING EYE-WITNESS STORY.

TROOP TRAIN DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

BRITISH CABINET SPECUALTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY AND THE WAR.

STATE OF WAR DECLARED.

ROME, May 23rd.

A state of war from the 23rd inst. is declared in the Northern Provinces of Italy and in the islands and communes on the Adriatic coast and also at the fortresses.

ITALIAN FORCES MOBILISED.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The Italian Forces have been mobilised.

DECLARATION OF WAR DRAFTED.

ROME, May 22nd

It is reported that the Cabinet has drafted the Declaration of War.

THE GOVERNMENT AND WAR.

ROME, May 22nd.

The King has signed the Bill conferring extraordinary powers on the Government during the war.

AUSTRIAN NOTE TO ITALY.

LONDON, May 22nd.

Austria yesterday sent a Note to Italy, emphasizing her readiness to make concessions throughout the negotiations, and refusing to recognise Italy's renunciation of the Triple Alliance, which runs to 1920. Austria casts on Italy all the responsibility for the consequences of her present action.

FIGHTING BETWEEN PATROLS.

ROME, May 23rd

The *Giornale Italia Brescia* states that a fresh encounter has taken place between Italian Chasseurs and an Austrian patrol which entered Italian territory. The Chasseurs pursued the Austrians vigorously.

There are no details.

RISING TIDE OF ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, May 22nd.
1.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent on the Italian frontier in a message dated the 21st inst. says the wave of patriotic enthusiasm is rising like a tide over the whole country. Nowhere are there more imposing manifestations than in the great northern towns. The appearance of Milan is most impressive. The whole male population is apparently in the streets and the air is vibrating with excitement, but no soldiers or police are necessary to keep order. There are similar scenes at Turin, where the houses are beflagged. A crowd suddenly gathered to cheer the departure of a contingent of Bersaglieri for the front. At Venice the population waited in the historic square of St. Mark for the Parliament's decision on the Extraordinary Powers Bill, and when it was announced the tricolour was hoisted on the historic flagstaff amid delirious cheering. The natives of Trieste present were overwhelmed with demonstrations of affection.

Telegrams are being received in Rome from the Italian Colonies throughout the world intimating that thousands of Italians are ready to answer the call to mobilise. Thousands more are ready to volunteer for service.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR CARLISLE.

164 SOLDIERS REPORTED KILLED.

LONDON, May 22nd.

A special train conveying soldiers southwards collided with a local train at Gretna, near Carlisle. Many soldiers were killed, and there were 300 injured. Both trains caught fire.

LATER.

After the troop train had run into the local, both being half-wrecked, the London express dashed into them, piling the debris in indescribable confusion. Fire spread with terrible quickness, the wreckage burning like a furnace. Injured soldiers showed splendid heroism in rescue-work.

A HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

LONDON, May 22nd.
10.50 p.m.

Up to the present forty bodies have been recovered.

The troop train, which was proceeding south, had 14 officers and 465 men of the Royal Scots on board. Of these only 52 have answered the roll-call. Many of the absentees, however, are engaging in rescue-work.

LONDON, May 23rd.
3.55 a.m.

Seventy-nine dead have been recovered from the railway smash and three hundred injured. It is believed that 164 soldiers were killed, apart from the civilians.

The soldiers belonged to 1st. Battalion, Royal Scots, of Leith, and the town has been plunged into mourning. The four officers killed include a nephew of Lord Salvesen.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, May 22nd.

Nothing official will be announced concerning the Cabinet changes until Tuesday.

LATER.

Mr. Bonar Law will probably be Lord Kitchener's co-worker, if Mr. Lloyd George remains at the Exchequer.

The *Times* says Lord Lansdowne yesterday reconsidered his decision and will now join the Ministry.

GERMAN PRESS WARNING.

The German Press warns the public that the British Cabinet crisis is purely domestic and cannot adversely affect the British conduct of the war.

NO DERBY THIS YEAR.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The decision to suspend racing includes the Derby. The exceptions in favour of Newmarket are due to consideration for the breeding stables there.

THE KING AT VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM'S WORKS.

LONDON, May 22nd.

His Majesty the King has inspected the works of Vickers, Sons & Maxim. A deputation of the workmen afterwards waited on the Director and asked him to tell His Majesty that his visit had impressed them intensely.

The King replied in a telegram to the Directors expressing his appreciation of the zeal of the workmen.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STRUGGLE AROUND YPRES.

EYE-WITNESS DESCRIBES THE BRITISH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, May 22nd.
3.5 p.m.

Eye-Witness at Head-quarters sends a dispatch describing the continuation of the struggle around Ypres.

On the 13th inst., the artillery bombardment was more violent then ever, especially between Ypres and St. Julien on the Menin roads. On the north Menin road our troops held firm. Further north they fell back but counter-attacked and forced the Germans back with enormous losses. Meanwhile, between Vellorenhock and the Ypres-Roulers railway our line was even more heavily bombarded and a gap was made. The enemy's infantry, however, did not attempt to attack in large numbers. As a result of a counter-attack we re-occupied the craters which represented what had been trenches. As our men crept behind the rise a party of Germans was seen to bolt to the rear. Immediately the cry was raised "they're off," and our whole line had a race forward. The German infantry, including those of the support reserve trenches, broke and fled, suffering severely from our artillery.

Thursday night was quiet, and Friday was devoted to the collection of wounded. The patrols reported that the ground was thickly littered with killed and wounded Germans. Prisoners stated that their losses on the 13th inst. were very severe.

Thus ended, at least for the moment, a three weeks' battle which had continued intermittently since April 22nd.

GERMAN INFANTRY A SCREEN FOR MAXIMS.

Throughout, the enemy held to the plan of driving us back upon Ypres by pressure north and south. Their assaults uniformly failed with enormous losses. The German infantry was sacrificed with the usual disregard for their loss, being used rather as a screen for Maxims and artillery than for anything else. Wherever the fighting was a purely infantry action our own proved their superiority again and again. On many occasions the German infantry, despite their courage, showed a marked lack of training, discipline and cohesion. It would seem now to be the enemy's policy to make up for such deficiency by strengthening the elaborate series of entrenchments behind their first line by multiplying Maxims so as to bring a cross-fire to bear on every portion of the front.

GERMANS SURPRISED AT FESTHUBERT.

On the 15th we renewed the attack between Richebourg and Festhubert. Since the 9th inst. the whole of the enemy's defences in this area had been subjected to deliberate and accurate artillery fire. The enemy were on the *qui vive*. The moment our men left their trenches the whole sky was lit by innumerable flares. The advance on the extreme left was checked, many being shot as they were clambering over the parapets. On the right we were more successful.

The Centre and Right were soon firmly established in the German second line, the gain of ground amounting to 800 yards frontage and a depth of 600 yards.

Another assault was carried out north of Festhubert on Sunday morning. Here the Germans were taken by surprise and the whole of their entrenchments were carried without difficulty on a front of 1,200 yards. The positions thus gained formed a couple of formidable wedges driven into the German lines a thousand yards apart.

The intervening space was strongly held and efforts to surround the Germans failed, but we captured 200 prisoners.

BRITISH DEFEAT HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACK.

PARIS, May 23rd.

The evening *communiqué* says:—

The British repulsed a strong attack north of La Bassée, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Notwithstanding a violent German bombardment we captured more houses and prisoners in the village of Ablain.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, May 22nd.
5.25 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—

Our troops yesterday concluded the work of clearing out the trenches along the slopes of Notre Dame de Lorette. Very many Germans were killed in the communication trenches, and others surrendered. The enemy counter-attacked several times during the night, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

We made fresh progress south-east of Chapel of Lorette, and are now 100 metres from the north-eastern extremity of Ablain.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL.

LONDON, May 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports:—

There was a violent artillery engagement on Friday evening to the north-east of Festhubert. We made further progress south of Quinquerque.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN GALLIPOLI.

CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE BY ALLIED FORCES.

LONDON, May 22nd.

The Official Press Bureau states that the Allied Forces made a considerable advance in southern Gallipoli on the 19th inst., and consolidated new positions.

The Turks made determined attacks against the Australasians on the night of the 18th inst., but were repulsed with 7,000 casualties, of whom 2,030 were killed. Our losses were 500.

THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES AT THE DARDANELLES.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEATH AVENGED.

MELBOURNE, May 22nd.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Dardanelles, has telegraphed to the Governor-General saying: "The Force mourns the irreparable loss of General Bridges (Inspector-General of the Commonwealth Forces). His own troops brilliantly avenged his death on the 20th inst. by inflicting a loss of 7,000 on the enemy, our cost being under 500."

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE WEAKENING.

PETROGRAD, May 23rd.

An official *communique* states: The enemy's offensive in Galicia is weakening, and at some points they are acting on the defensive. The Russians stormed a number of villages on the lower San.

NO RISK OF DIMINISHED SUPPLIES.

A belief is prevalent that in the near future the Turkish, or, as it more correctly described, the Macedonian cigarette will become, if not quite unprocurable, at least a rarity. There is in fact no ground for such a supposition, the *Times* says.

According to Mr. Teofani, the state of affairs with regard to Oriental tobacco is this. The Macedonian leaf—it is to be known by that name in future—comes from Kavala, which was ceded to Greece after the late war, and the Hellenic Government has so improved and extended the cultivation of the tobacco that the yield is now far better than it was under Ottoman rule. While it is true that the export of the leaf from Smyrna has come to a standstill on account of the war, there is still enough Macedonian tobacco stored in Great Britain to meet normal demands over a period of three years. It is expected that after the war Macedonian tobacco will decline in price because, in Mr. Teofani's words, "there will be no Turkey, there will be wider fields better cultivated, and there will be no Regie to interfere."

Meantime the real difficulty is not the tobacco leaf, but the paper supply. Cigarette paper comes from France, and the best brands can now be obtained only with difficulty. Spain and Italy have tried without success to produce a first-class cigarette paper, and in the near future the smoker will have to be content with a slightly inferior wrapping.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Few British Colonies can surely show more substantial proofs of loyalty than Hongkong. We are, comparatively, an atom of the Empire, yet we have sent many men to the front, plenty of money to England, and heaps of clothing and tobacco to the very trenches themselves. Now we are to follow all this up by supplying a brace of aeroplanes! The remarkable and spontaneous manner in which all calls have been met has surprised the most sanguine. Donations amounting to just on $290,000 have been made to the Prince of Wales' Fund alone and what surprises one most is that all additional calls, like the Territorials' Fund, and the Boy Scouts Fund for instance, though coming late in the day, have been subscribed to with such satisfactory results.

***

Already I can see groups of Hun soldiery looking at a couple of aeroplanes through their glasses, glancing at one another with scared faces, and exclaiming—"Ach, Himmel, vun more country against us; vere is der Hongkong?" And what joy will be brought to the heart of any Hongkong man in the trenches when he looks up at the man-made bird hovering overhead and realises at once, by the name it bears, that it represents but one more proof of the loyalty of this little outpost of Empire? As distinct from "Ach himmel." I can hear the Hongkong man shouting to the aeroplane and its pilot "cheer oh, carry on."

***

Although we have not heard much about it lately save for stray whispers, I am given to understand that the opposition to the increase of the Peak Tramway fares must not be regarded as having fizzled out like a damp squib. On the contrary, the movement is being quietly organised and, when the right moment arrives, a memorial on the subject will probably be presented to the Board of Directors, pointing out for their guidance, "free, gratis and for nothing," various ways in which economies might be effected so as to avoid making increased demands upon people already suffering from depleted purses. Some of the suggested reforms seem on the face of them to offer a very simple and obvious way out of the difficulties by which the Company, in common with every other commercial institution in the Colony, is confronted, but, of course, there may be reasons why they cannot be adopted that are not apparent to "the man in the street." In saying this I must not be regarded as expressing any opinion upon the matter, although I know that, not infrequently, outsiders leap lightly in imagination over obstacles that are formidable to those with inside knowledge.

***

Music is the ideal entertainment when played in the proper environment; but even then there is music—and music. Now Kowloon could say quite a lot on such matters, but it is only at rare intervals that anyone is really brave—and brutal—enough to say things on the subject. But there is a limit to a man's endurance, and a "Long-suffering Resident of Kowloon," writes as follows:

"I do not know whether you favour Kowloon with residence; I feel sure you do not, on second thoughts, or else you would long ago have advocated the making of legislation for restricting and regulating the hours at which aspiring Paderewskis shall practice. Personally, being a fairly strong man, I do not mind having five-finger exercises, played with all the weight and emphasis of youthful enthusiasm, along with my breakfast, tiffin and dinner. This has all been survived by me, but I do seriously object to the young lady next door to me commencing her musical inflictions at 7 a.m. each morning. Were she to play something appropriate to the hour I should not complain:—"Up in the morning early," or "Hark, hark the lark," or something on those lines would be quite entertaining, but tap, tap, tap, tappity-tap, on five notes, at 7 a.m., mind you, ugh."

Does this come within the disciplinary powers of the Special Constable, I wonder?

***

Every reader is doubtless acquainted with a few Chinese who masquerade under foreign names—not from the usual reasons which induce Europeans to assume names which were not given to them at their baptism, but rather because a European name is a business asset of some value to them. But I did not know until recently that the practice extended to shroffs. A few days ago I was shown a shroff's receipt with the very common English name of John Brown boldly dashed across it, as being the name of a Chinese shroff. There was another who had, with a certain amount of discretion and wit, I thought, signed himself Charles Right. So far as names are concerned I suppose any old name will do, but to denationalise one's name seems rather disrespectful to the ancestry. Do you think a real John Brown of English nationality would change his cognomen to, say, Ping Pong Ping, or anything so frightfully out-of joint with his very English face? I do not cast any reflection on the honesty of these semi-denationalised money-collecting gentlemen, but why John Brown, and Charles Right? One must only assume, with legitimate pride, that such a good honest sounding name as John Brown is taken as sufficient guarantee of the shroff's general innocence of wrong acts. Good, honest old John!

***

The papers told us the other day that "the King of Greece, *who is improving*, warmly thanked M. Venezelos in a telegram and wished him a prompt recovery." Nothing could have been more gracious than His Majesty's conduct on this occasion, and, therefore, it seems to me the words in italics might very well have been omitted.

RODERICK RANDOM.

DASH ON CALAIS FOILED.

NAVAL DISPATCH.

COAST PATROL IN ACTION.

The following dispatch has been received from Rear-Admiral the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., reporting the proceedings of the flotilla off the coast of Belgium between October 17th and November 9th, 1914:—

Office of Rear Admiral,
Dover Patrol,
November 11th, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the proceedings of the flotilla acting off the coast of Belgium, between October 17th and November 9th.

The flotilla was organized to prevent the movement of large bodies of German troops along the coast roads from Ostend to Nieuport, to support the left flank of the Belgian Army, and to prevent any movement by sea of the enemy's troops.

Operations commenced during the night of October 17th, when the Attentive, flying my flag, accompanied by the monitors Severn, Humber, and Mersey, the light cruiser Foresight, and several torpedo-boat destroyers, arrived and anchored off Nieuport Pier.

Early on the morning of October 18th information was received that German infantry were advancing on Westende village, and that a battery was in action at Westende Bains. The flotilla at once proceeded up past Westende and Middelkirke to draw the fire and endeavour to silence the guns.

A brisk shrapnel fire was opened from the shore, which was immediately replied to, and this commenced the naval operations on the coast which continued for more than three weeks without intermission.

During the first week the enemy's troops were endeavouring to push forward long the coast roads, and a large accumulation of transport existed within reach of the naval guns.

On October 19th machine-guns from the Severn were landed at Nieuport to assist in the defence, and Lieutenant E. S. Wise fell, gallantly leading his men.

The Amazon, flying my flag, was badly holed on the waterline and was sent to England for repairs, and during these early days most of the vessels suffered casualties, chiefly from shrapnel shell from the field guns of the enemy.

The presence of the ships on the coast soon caused alterations in the enemy's plans, less and less of their troops were seen, while more and more heavy guns were gradually mounted among the sand dunes that fringe the coast.

It soon became evident that more and heavier guns were required in the flotilla. The Scouts therefore returned to England, while H.M.S. Venerable and several older cruisers, sloops and gunboats arrived to carry on the operations.

Five French torpedo-boat destroyers were placed under my orders by Admiral Favereau, and on October 30th I had the honour of hoisting my flag in the Intrepide, and leading the French flotilla into action off Lombartzyde. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm existed between the Allied flotillas.

As the heavier guns of the enemy came into play it was inevitable that the casualties of the flotilla increased, the most important being the disablement of the 6-inch turret and several shots on the waterline of the Mersey, the death of the Commanding Officer and eight men and the disablement of 16 others in the Falcon, which vessel came under a heavy fire when guarding the Venerable against submarine attack; the Wildfire and Vestal were badly holed, and a number of casualties caused in the Brilliant and Rinaldo.

Enemy submarines were seen and torpedoes were fired, and during the latter part of the operations the work of the torpedo craft was chiefly confined to the protection of the larger ships.

It gradually became apparent that the rush of the enemy along the coast had been checked, that the operations were developing into a trench warfare, and that the work of the flotilla had, for the moment, ceased.

The arrival of Allied reinforcements and the inundation of the country surrounding Nieuport rendered the further presence of the ships unnecessary.

The work of the squadron was much facilitated by the efforts of Colonel Bridges, attached to the Belgian Headquarters, and to him I am greatly indebted for his constant and unfailing support.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 23rd

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.68	29.76	29.81
Temperature	86	78	76
Humidity	74	93	93
Wind Direction	SW	—	East
" Force	2	0	4
Weather	o	of	od
Rain	—	0.83	—

Highest open air Temperature on 22nd .. 86
Lowest open air Temperature on 22nd .. 77

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 30th May.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong. Mean Time	Height	Low Water H'kong. Mean Time	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	24	m 6 36	4 9	m 11 31	3 —
		5.14 a	5 3	11 54 a	2 4
Tues.	25	m 6 59	5 5	0 —	2 1
		6 26 a	5 2	0 24 a	2 4
Wed.	26	m 6 27	6 —	— —	— —
		7.32 a	— —	m 0 29	2 3
Thurs.	27	m — —	— —	1 28 a	2 6
		8 1	6 9	m 1 2	2 5
		8.35 a	6 7	1 59 a	2 8
Fri.	28	m 7 39	7 5	m 1 34	2 7
		9 3 a	6 5	3 9 a	2 2
Satur.	29	m 8 22	7 9	m 2 7	2 9
		10 44 a	4 3	3 58 a	0 2
Sun.	30	m 8 8	8 1	m 2 41	3 1
		11 46 a	4 1	4 48 a	0 3

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Miss J. F. Cooke	Mr & Mrs E. W. Pearson
Masters G. M. & J. F. Cooke	Miss Pearson
Mr & Mrs Cossart	Mr A. L. Penning
Mr A. Course	Mr H. Radford
Mr F. F. Duckworth	Mrs R. A. Ramsay
Mr & Mrs G. A. Dutton	Mr & Mrs Richardson.
Mr I. Feeney	Mr W. Richardson
Mrs A. Foy	Mr & Mrs H. E. Rigge
Mr A. A. Fyfe	Mr Robertson
Mr Georgeson	Mr & Mrs Robertson
Mr W. E. Graham	Mrs Robson
Mr A. Hardiman	Mr C. C. Sarre
Mr & Mrs Hasse	Mr C. H. Soper
Mr S. Hashimoto	Mr R. Stewart
Mr F. R. Hemming	Mrs S. Sylvester
Mr A. Hoshing	Mr H. Panso
Mr & Mrs J. Hunter	Mrs Threlfell
Mr & Mrs Wm Jackson	Mr S. Tsuda
Mr H. Johnstone	Mr & Mrs J. H Underwood
Mr S. A. Jones	Mr & Mrs R. G. Walker
Mr W. E. Keay	
Mrs Lambert	

Peak Hotel.

Mr & Mrs W. Armstrong	Mr Lee Jones
Mrs Bowdler	Eng. Lieut. & Mrs J. Lambert
Mr P. R. Butler	Miss Lambert
Mr H. A. Cartwright	Mr A. Linton
Mr & Mrs Carmichael	Mr & Mrs Moss and child
Mr F. W. Cary	Mr & Mrs E. V Mitchelmore and child
Mr & Mrs C. D. Casalli	Mr T. L. Perkins
Mr Cousland	Mr H. N. Pountney
Col. Darling R.E.	Mr Pringle
Mr A. S. Davies	Major Pyne, R.E.
Mr & Mrs J. H. C. Goodhan	Mr & Mrs E. Ralphs
Mr F. A. Haseland	Mr A. Sinclair
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale	Miss Skinner
Mr A. Hardman	Mr C. Skott
Major Faichine	Mrs Squeer
Lt-Col. Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C.	Mr & Mrs Gran Smith
Mr B. A. Hind	Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith
Mrs Hovbrender and child	Mr J. A. Trahn
Mr & Mrs C. Humphreys	Mr & Mrs Vanden Pol
Mr & Mrs W. G. Humphreys	Mr & Mrs N. L. Watson
Mrs T. J. B. Johns	

Grand Hotel

Mr & Mrs Allan	Mr P. G. Moer
Mr & Mrs A. B. Crew	Mr R. Puls
Mr A. Dunrich	Mr C. Putteaan
Mr A. von Dyke	Mr C. W. Reynolds
Mr A. W. D. Gibbs	Mr F. C. Rooze
Mr B. James	Mr S. H. Wright
Mr G. von Leur	

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday evening and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH MAKE APPRECIABLE PROGRESS.

GREAT GALLANTRY OF OUR INFANTRY.

London, May 21st.
10.10. p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports that, despite the weather hampering our operations since the 17th inst., the British have progressed appreciably east and south of Quinquerque, mostly by local fights for strong points behind the enemy's positions. "In these encounters the infantry have shown great gallantry."

NOTABLE FRENCH SUCCESS.

POSITION TAKEN THAT HAMPERED PROGRESS FOR SIX MONTHS.

Paris, May 22nd.
1.45 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* says: The weather has improved. We attacked the southern slopes of Notre Dame de Lorette and captured the last German position on five southern spurs of the mountain, which is now entirely in our possession.

The Germans defended the mountain and spurs in the most stubborn manner. For over six months their machine-guns on the position captured to-day had hampered our action on the plateau and west of Souchez. We captured 250 prisoners, and some guns.

The enemy replied to our success with a violent bombardment, but did not counter-attack.

WHOLESALE USE OF GAS.

GERMANY'S ELABORATE PREPARATIONS.

London, May 22nd.
6.40 a.m.

It is reported that the Germans are laying pipes in Alsace connected with a generating station thirty miles in the rear with a view to the wholesale use of gas when the French advance.

Similar preparations are being made on the Austro-Italian frontier.

THE STRUGGLE ROUND YPRES.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

Paris, May 21st.
2.40 p.m.

An official *communiqué* states that the Germans last night attacked to the north of Ypres and gained a foothold in the French trenches. An immediate counter-attack drove the enemy back and enabled the French to occupy ground beyond the original line and also to take a number of prisoners.

The British progressed northward of La Bassee.

Elsewhere there have only been artillery actions.

Later.

Supplementary reports emphasise the importance of the defeat of the night attack delivered by the Germans, between the 20th and 21st instant, north of Ypres. Five hundred German corpses were found on the ground, and one hundred and fifty prisoners. Several trench mortars were captured.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RESISTLESS RUSSIA.

PRESSING THE ENEMY BACK IN POLAND AND GALICIA.

Petrograd, May 22nd.

It is officially announced that the Russian forces on the left bank of the Vistula continue to press the enemy closely and drive them back south of the Radow-Kielce railway (Poland).

The battle on the Galician front continued most desperate on the 19th inst., when the Russians gained important successes on both flanks of the enemy on the left bank of the River San.

The attacks between Przemysl and the marshes of the River Dniester reached their culmination in repeated efforts to pierce the Russian front, the enemy losing enormously.

A desperate battle, also, has been in progress in the direction of Stryi, where the Russians recaptured some lost trenches.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPY AND SCOUT.

MASQUERADING AS A HOSPITAL SHIP.

London, May 22nd.
6.30 p.m.

A Prize Court has condemned as a lawful prize the German hospital-ship *Ophelia*, which was seized in the North Sea last October on the ground that she was being used for spying and scouting purposes.

AUSTRIAN FLEET TAKES COVER.

Rome, May 22nd.

The Austrian warships that were cruising along the Albanian coast have retired to Cattaro, a fortified seaport in the Austrian province of Dalmatia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

Petrograd, May 22nd.

An official *communiqué* reports that the Black Sea Fleet has landed troops who broke the enemy's resistance and destroyed the quays and stations east of Eregli, a seaport in Asia Minor, 122 miles east of Constantinople.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL'S DEATH.

Petrograd, May 22nd.

Admiral von Essen, Commander of the Russian Baltic Fleet, has died of pneumonia.

BRITISH NAVAL GALLANTRY REWARDED.

V. C. FOR THE COMMANDER OF "E 14."

London, May 22nd.
3.40 p.m.

The *London Gazette* announces the conferment of decorations on the officers and crew of submarine *E14*, which penetrated the Sea of Marmora.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieut.-Commander Edward C. Boyle; the Distinguished Service Cross upon Lieut.-Edward Stanley and Acting-Lieut. Reginald D. Lawrence (of the Naval Reserve); and Distinguished Service Medal on all the members of the crew.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY AND WAR.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES IN THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Rome, May 22nd.

The Allies' Ambassadors and the representatives of Rumania and Greece were accorded ovations in the Chamber. It was an exciting moment when Sr. Salandra, the Premier, spoke of the Army and Navy and all the members turned towards the Military Gallery and cheered, the officers answering the greeting by waving enthusiastically.

The Senate is even more solidly with the Government than the Chamber is. Everyone rose and applauded, except Prince Cimporeale, brother-in-law of Count von Buelow. This solitary exception was noticed, and called forth a shout of indignation, after which the Senators cried: "Brother-in-law of Buelow rise." This the Prince did, the session ending a memorable demonstration of patriotism.

ITALIAN SENATE GRANT GOVERNMENT EXTRAORDINARY POWERS.

Rome, May 22nd.

The Senate, by a majority of 262 votes to 2, passed the Bill granting the Government extraordinary powers in the present crisis, amidst scenes of the greatest enthusiasm.

ITALIAN CABINET MEETING.

London, May 21st.
7.05 p.m.

The *Messagero* of Rome states that after the sitting of the Senate was over the Cabinet met, probably in order to draw up the formula for a declaration of war against Austria.

LOYAL PROCESSION ACCLAIMS THE KING OF ITALY.

Rome, May 22nd.
6.30 a.m.

Prince Colonna and the Mayor, with the Municipal Councillors, started from the Capitol yesterday evening at the head of a procession of 200,000 and went to the Quirinal, where their Majesties the King and Queen, with their family, appeared on the balcony, waving tricolours.

Their Majesties returned thanks for the patriotic demonstration, and afterwards received the members of the Municipal body, the King delivering a patriotic speech.

ITALIAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

Rome, May 22nd.

His Holiness the Pope has contributed 100,000 francs towards the formation of a Relief Fund, one million francs of which is to be devoted to the Italian victims in the approaching war.

AUSTRIANS DESTROY COMMUNICATIONS.

Rome, May 22nd.

The Austrian military authorities on the frontier have sent back the Italian mails, destroyed the rails, and broken the telegraphic railway communications.

DIPLOMATS LEAVE ROME.

London, May 22nd.
6.40 a.m.

The Austrian, German and Turkish Ministers accredited to the Quirinal and the Vatican are quitting Rome.

Switzerland will take over the German interests and Spain the Austrian.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR MOBBED IN BERLIN.

Amsterdam, May 22nd.

The Italian Ambassador at Berlin was mobbed on leaving the Embassy on Thursday evening, and had his hat knocked off.

His assailant was arrested, and the Imperial Chancellor and Foreign Secretary immediately tendered an apology.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

PRESS PROGNOSTICATIONS.

London, May 22nd.
5.40 a.m.

Referring to the probable changes in the British Cabinet, the *Morning Post* declares that reasons of health will prevent Mr. A. J. Balfour from going to the Admiralty.

The *Times*, however, says that Mr. Balfour will undoubtedly go to the Admiralty if he is asked.

The *Daily News* states that Mr. McKenna will probably succeed Mr. Winston Churchill, hostility to whom has developed among the Liberals.

Mr. Bonar Law is now mentioned as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

According to the *Daily Mail*, Earl Derby has declared that the Earl of Selborne and Earl Curzon will probably be included in the Cabinet, and Mr. Lewis Harcourt will remain.

London, May 21st.
5.55 p.m.

It was announced at a Labour meeting at Hull that Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Acting Chairman of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, has been appointed President of the Local Government Board.

The Labour Party are gratified at this, and the speeches at the meeting affirmed that the new Minister would be a source of strength to the Government.

DEATH RATHER THAN THE LOSS OF BRITISH LIBERTY.

AUSTRIALIAN PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

London, May 21st.
5.55 p.m.

A telegram from Melbourne states that Mr. Fisher, the Federal Prime Minister of Australia, warmly reiterates Mr. Asquith's words that the British Dominions would prefer death to the loss of the liberty which they enjoy under the Union Jack.

Mr. Fisher added: We are ready to serve wherever the nation calls.

TURKS CLEARED OUT OF PERSIAN ARABISTAN.

RESULT OF RECENT OPERATIONS.

London, May 21st.
7.5 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that as a result of recent operations all the Turks have been cleared out of Persian Arabistan.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY SARAI.

Petrograd, May 22nd.

A Russian *communiqué* states:—Our troops occupied Sarai van Bashkaleh. The Turks fled towards Bitlis and southwards.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

MANY SOLDIERS KILLED.

London, May 22nd.

A special train conveying soldiers southwards collided with a local train at Gretna, near Carlisle. Many soldiers were killed, and there were 300 injured. Both trains caught fire.

Later.

Latest reports state that 20 were killed.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND RACING.

London, May 21st.
10.00 p.m.

The Jockey Club announces that the Government do not object to extra race meetings at Newmarket for the purpose of keeping the horses in training.

It is possible, also, that a moderate programme may be carried out at Newbury later in the season.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE SINO-JAPANESE TREATY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, May 21st.
10.30 p.m.

It is expected that the Treaty between China and Japan will be signed on Monday.

SWEEPSTAKES IN THE TRENCHES.

In view of the controversy that has been raging as to the propriety or impropriety of racing in war time, a letter written home by a soldier fighting in the trenches will be read with interest. The writer, it will be noted, seems to have had a very profitable bet on the Lincolnshire Handicap. He writes: "I see in the last bundle of papers that were handed to us that some of the goody-goodies at home and others fancy it is wrong for horse-racing to take place while so many of England's sons are being sacrificed. Perhaps I'm a bit selfish, but I hope there is no bar put to the Lincoln and the Grand National, as I have what I consider a good double, Lord Annandale and Bachelor's Flight. I've also backed Outram at 18 to 1, and got a bit on View Law at twenties. When you are in the trenches, especially if the Germans are scarcely 200 yards away, there is no time for talking, or the inclination to talk, about the gee-gees, but when in reserve or having a rest, I can assure you it is like a tonic to have a chat and an argument on the prospects of the horses we fancy. It was only last night we had a kind of a mock Parliament and debated "To be or not to be Racing," and the roll was overwhelming in favour of "to be." If racing does not interfere with the enlisting and the making of trained men who will be wanted, then say all of us, we don't want to stop the pleasure of others because we can't enjoy it. We shall await the result of the Lincoln anxiously, as no doubt we shall have a sweepstake."

THE NEW SILHOUETTE.

PARISIAN MODERATION IN DRESS.

(BY "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 10th.

The importance of unimportant things is a paradox we all welcome sometimes, and to be very busy about minor matters often helps us to get over the difficulties of major problems. At the present moment women are taking dress with enough seriousness to lay themselves open to a certain amount of criticism; but the majority are innocent of blame, and some are dressing with the conviction that they are doing their duty in so doing. I heard a woman in a big dressmaker's the other day giving an order for a new tailor-made and then, when all its points were settled, she said, "I will pay now, as ready money must be of convenience to you." This is not an unusual case, and the working women benefit. There is, moreover, a very delicate aroma about such a particular kind of charity, and there is a certain class of women which excels in its practice.

Among the crowd of dressmakers and milliners round about the rue de la Paix, who are known indiscriminately as "leading houses," are a few, a very few, who stand out as essentially French in style and *clientele*. To anyone who knows Paris well there is no mistaking them, and the women who dress at one or the other of them are easy to distinguish. With her conservative tastes the Paris woman is quite laudably faithful to her dressmaker, or perhaps I should say, to her dressmakers, for she often patronizes two or three—one for tailor-mades, another for evening gowns, and a third for little afternoon frocks, tea-gowns, and blouses.

But she keeps within this groove and is not often tempted to visit mushroom houses. Not even low prices will lead her wrong, for, with her fine sense of understanding in such matters, she realizes that there are no short cuts to what she considers good dressing. You must go to the right people and you must pay their prices. So she submits to the inevitable. And yet the Frenchwoman of society is not extravagant in dress, because she never overloads her wardrobe and rarely makes a mistake in the choice of a dress. It is safe to say that if the chosen few among the dressmakers decide to launch a new fashion, that fashion will have its day, and it has been necessary to wait for the decision of these dictators before it was possible to say whether the very wide skirt would be worn by the woman who, in Paris society, set the right note.

THE RULERS OF FASHION.

What these few dressmakers do to-day the majority will do to-morrow, and if we look back we shall find that the authors of all the popular modes were one or the other of some four or five dictators of style. I called on one this week to find out what she was doing about this relatively important woman's problem; and, as was to be expected, there is no exaggeration of width or shortness in any of her models. The veto, then, has gone out and the Frenchwoman will wear moderately wide skirts, and on no occasion will they trail the ground.

It is difficult to describe the new silhouette as it is to be seen in these eclectic dressmaking rooms, because it has the same broad lines as the one we see everywhere, but expressed with such moderation that the effect is quite different. When you buy a dress at the second-rate house it looks as painfully new as the rooms of the people who furnish *en bloc* under the direction of some "reliable" firm; but when you have a dress made by one or other of the real dress artists it has a touch of the artist's hand. A pretty fashion is that of having a short coat in different colour from the skirt, and there is one model which showed a short black taffetas skirt with a little basqued coat of short pomegranate taffetas. The basque is pleated on the hips, but lies flat back and front.

This, indeed, is the note of the moment: a perfectly flat effect in front and behind, with full pleats on the hips. It is carried out in all kinds of materials, but looks its very best in tulle, as seen in simple dinner or afternoon frocks. The long redingote is also being made, and French women are taking very kindly on and off to disclose a very simple little frock beneath. There is one in a dull grey blue cloth, suggestive of the new French uniform, which has a little dress of the same nearly covered with a pleated blouse of mousseline de soie in a paler shade. The blouse is really the dress, for it is high-necked and long-sleeved, with a loose waistbelt.

SIMPLE EVENING GOWNS.

One sees long sleeves and high necks without collars, or else with collars of such kinds that they look very natural growths, not unnatural excrescences, as do some of the new torture-chambers into which women are just beginning to encase their throats. The evening dresses are as short as the day dresses, and, with the exception of one or two rather elaborate models made for America, they are of the most extreme simplicity, scarcely *décolleté* and with sleeves. The colours are all very soft and unobtrusive. Nothing violent or crude is to be seen. Tulle is quite the favourite material for evening wear, with a satin sash, which helps to form the bodice with its winding draperies.

The reproach I should feel inclined to make to the dressmakers is one of old standing; what do they expect the middle-aged woman to wear? Youth has a wide choice this season, and in spite of the war it will probably choose in such a way as to look attractive; but middle age will need all its ingenuity to find the right things to put on. When the skirts were very tight the choice was just as difficult as now, when they are all short. The only solution is for middle age to assert its right to dress as it chooses, and if the dressmakers refuse to take it into consideration, it must design its own model and make for itself a school apart.

BRITISH PRISONERS' SUFFERINGS.

OFFICIAL NEUTRAL REPORTS.

A NEW "BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA."

Deplorable facts as to the treatment of British prisoners in Germany are contained in the White Paper issued in the form of correspondence between his Majesty's Government and the United States Ambassador. The document contains statements by Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, by a Russian medical officer, and impartial American witnesses, all proving that the treatment meted out to the British prisoners has been of the most barbarous character. But the most shocking evidence of all is a report made by Major Vandaleur, who, after being made prisoner at La Bassée in October, escaped from Crefeld in December. The story of his treatment at the hands of the Germans is told in full.

A REVOLTING STORY.

SECRET GERMAN BRUTALITIES.

One fact established by the correspondence is that the German Government systematically withholds information as to the condition of the British prisoners and declines to permit American representatives to examine the prison camps, though every facility was given to the American authorities to carry out an examination of the German prisons in this country on behalf of the German Government.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S REPORT.

A pitiful account of the condition of the British wounded at Döberitz is given by Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, on October 2:—

There are a number of wounded there, and these require medical supplies, such as crutches, wheel-chairs, etc., as well as extra food, such as chocolate, eggs, and port wine. The prisoners have only one blanket and are without overcoats, as when taken prisoners they are compelled to drop their overcoats and equipment. They therefore suffer from cold. . . . I have asked the German Government whether they are going to give the men another blanket, but so far have had no answer.

Some of the men complained that the food was insufficient. One loaf of good black bread is given to three men; each man has a cup of coffee in the morning, some soup in the middle of the day, and a cup of tea or coffee at night, and this constitutes their sole rations.

CRUELTY TO OFFICERS.

On October 15 and 16 Mr. Lay, the American Consul-General in Berlin, managed to visit the fortress of Torgau, where 1,300 British and French officers are interned. He forwarded a list of "objectionable features" in their treatment, from which it appears that:—

Beer was forbidden. The water is unfit to drink, as also the mineral water provided.

Officers so badly wounded as to be unfit for further service were detained in rough conditions.

Many medical officers were detained in defiance of the Geneva Convention.

White bread is forbidden, though there "is a more than ample supply in the town."

The highest pay given to officers is £5 a month, from which they are obliged to pay the cost of food and clothing.

RUSSIAN EVIDENCE.

A statement made by a Russian medical officer who had returned to Petrograd after three weeks' detention at Stralsund is forwarded by the British Ambassador at Petrograd. It says that the British were less well treated than the Russian officers. "The Russians are allowed to buy books, but the British are not allowed to do so. The German lieutenant in charge is openly insulting and hostile towards the British prisoners. The food was bad both in quality and quantity. The coffee was bad and made with dirty water."

MAJOR VANDALEUR'S STORY.

A report made by Major Vandeleur, 1st Cameronians, who escaped from Crefeld Prison in December, is printed in full, and contains a strange story of German brutality. He was taken at La Bassée on October 13, wounded in the leg. He says:—

I was bombarded with numberless inquiries, especially with regard to the alleged use by the British of dum-dum bullets and as to the state of the British Army.

I was taken on to Douai by motor-car. At Douai I was detained on the square in front of the Hotel de Ville . . . and subjected to continual abuse and revilement. On the arrival of the other prisoners we were all confined in a large shed for the night. No food except a little provided by the French Red Cross was given, also no straw, and we spent a terrible night there, men being obliged to walk about all night to keep warm, as their greatcoats had been taken from them.

DREADFUL RAILWAY JOURNEY.

In the morning they were marched off to the station, and "one of our officers was spat upon by a German officer."

"We were driven into closed-in wagons from which horses had just been removed, fifty-two men being crowded into the one in which the other four officers and myself were. So tight were we packed that there was only room for some of us to sit down on the floor. The floor was covered fully three inches deep in fresh manure and the stench of horse urine was almost asphyxiating. We were boxed up in this foul wagon with practically no ventilation for thirty hours, with no food and no opportunity of attending to purposes of nature. All along the line we were cursed by officers and soldiers alike at the various stations, and at Mons (Bergen) I was pulled out in front of the wagon by the order of the officer in charge of the station, and after cursing me in filthy language for some ten minutes he ordered one of his soldiers to kick me back into the wagon, which he did, sending me sprawling into the filthy mess at the bottom of the wagon. This is in accordance with the general treatment of British prisoners by the Germans, who always endeavour to put us to as much inconvenience and ill-treatment as possible.

"BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA."

It is difficult, says Major Vandeleur, to give a proper idea of the indescribably wretched condition in which our men were after being starved and confined in the manner stated for days and nights. As is well known, one of these wagons is considered to be able to accommodate six horses and forty men, and this only with the doors open so as to admit of ventilation.

"What with the filth of the interior, the people confined in it, and the absence of ventilation, it seemed to recall something of what one has read of the Black Hole of Calcutta.

"I am strongly of opinion myself that this brutal treatment of British officers and men on their way to a place of internment is deliberately arranged for by superior authority."

MENIAL DUTIES AND DIRTY WORK.

Major Vandeleur states that on their arrival at Crefeld the treatment improved, and there was not much to complain of among the officers. The men fared worse:—

I would especially call attention to the barbarous way in which British soldiers are being treated in the various lagers. The men all had their greatcoats—and in many cases their tunics as well—and their money taken from them. It appears that the Germans supplied them with wooden clogs when boots were worn out.

The men state that they slept on straw which had not been changed for months and was quite sodden and rotten.

I was informed that the feeding arrangements for the British soldier were very bad indeed, and as the men had no money to supplement their rations they were in a half-starved condition.

It is also a fact that the British soldiers are used solely for all menial duties and dirty work connected with the camps, as cleaning out latrines.

AMERICAN EVIDENCE.

An American who has visited Berlin makes this statement:—

British prisoners, and especially the officers, are kept on very short commons.

Another American who has visited Döberitz states:—

There are 9,000 very miserable men in camp at Döberitz. No doubt the conditions under which they live are forced by a military necessity. Nevertheless, they are *very miserable men*.

CONDITIONS IMPROVED.

Persistent efforts on the part of Sir E. Grey, supported by the kindly help of the United States Government, have resulted in an improvement in the general conditions.

Two released prisoners, Mr. John P. Bradshaw, of Ballymoney, County Antrim, and Mr. William David Coyne, of Ballyhaunis, County Mayo, declare that since March 7 a very important change has taken place in the food supplied to the prisoners. It is believed in the camp that the United States authorities prompted these investigations. The German authorities provide the bread, which is of better quality than formerly.

The allowance is larger, the released prisoners state, while meat, soup, and sausage is now occasionally served with the meals.

INDIAN V.C.'S HOMECOMING

"WOMEN ON ROOFS POUR FLOWERS ON HIS HEAD."

NATIVE ENTHUSIASM.

An interesting account of the home-coming of the Indian V.C. is given in the *Pioneer* of Allahabad.

Darwan Singh Negi, V.C., says the writer, arrived at Srinagar, Garhwal, on his way to his home in the northern part of the district at about 4 p.m. on March 8th. Nearly all the prominent men of the town, both official and non-official, went as far as Ramaleshwar Temple to receive him. A band of local musicians was also sent to welcome him.

Just near the Hospital Lalla, Prem Lal, B.A., Deputy Collector, received him with all the honours befitting a soldier. The boys of Government High and Branch Schools hailed him with flags in hand. The Deputy Inspector arranged the boys of Vernacular Middle Schools, who happened to be at Srinagar for the V. F. Examinations, in two rows in the lower bazaar. They saluted him with profound respect and cheers.

DECORATED WITH FLOWERS.

Darwan Singh then passed through the bazaar, accompanied by the Deputy Collector and crowds of men and boys. Women on the roofs poured flowers on his head. Great enthusiasm prevailed all along. The people, both young and old, tried to have a look at his face.

The procession then, amidst shouts and cheers, proceeded to Wagiri Bagwan, where the Deputy Collector was encamping. Some songs were sung and Pt. Ishwari Datta Shashtry and Mahamahopadhyaya Sri Hari Sharma Muni gave speeches paying high tributes to the valour of the soldier. The former in his impressive speech said truly that Garwhal, nay, the whole of India, was rightly proud of him, whose deeds have brought honour to the country in the service of our gracious King-Emperor.

Darwan Singh then in a straightforward and upright speech explained briefly to the people how he won the V.C. The meeting dispersed after *pan* and nuts were distributed.

THE CONTROL OF FIJI.

AUSTRALIAN SENSE OF DUTY.

Commenting on the reports that Fiji will shortly be placed under the control of the Commonwealth, the whole Australian Press, says *The Times* correspondent, gives utterance to the apparently unanimous opinion of the public when it declares that, if this step is taken because it is imperially important that Australia should relieve the United Kingdom of certain responsibilities in the Pacific, then the Commonwealth will accept the responsibility and strive to fulfil the duty to the best of its power. But from a purely Australian point of view it is undesirable to yoke the Commonwealth with an established, tropical, and partially self-governing colony, which is largely populated by Indian coolies. These objections do not apply to the nearer Pacific groups, which are still in the early stages of development, and in which the problem of labour supply has not yet been solved in the Fijian fashion. Further it is feared that the jealousy of New Zealand would probably be roused should the Commonwealth take control of Fiji.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ATAGOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,523, K. Kawamura, 14th May—Miike 7th May, Coal.—Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

CHENGTU, British str., 1,228, Speed, 15th May—Bangkok 6th May, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,177, W. Ross, 20th May—Shanghai 16th May, General.—Chinese.

CHOYSANG, British str., 1,424, S. Holmwood, 19th May—Shanghai 14th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUNSANG, British str., 1,418, C. J. Mattock, 21st May—Bangkok 13th May, Rice and Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 899, Murakami, 15th May—Swatow 14th May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DEMODOCUS, British str., 4,269, A. E. Dodd, 7th May—Singapore 2nd April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

EIGER, Norwegian str., 875, E. Fingalsen, 16th May—Newchwang 8th May, General.—Chinese.

FUKUI MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, H. Chisaki, 14th May—Moji 8th May, Coal.—Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1,630, A. Sveen, 11th May—Seliman, Borneo, 5th May, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

HIROSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,215, S. Fujisaki, 12th May—Moji 6th May, Coal.—Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

HINSANG, British str., 1,885, A. C. Kennedy, 9th May—Sandakan 3rd May, Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HSIN CHANG, Chinese str., 1,248, Munro, 18th May—Tientsin 12th May, General.—Chinese.

JAPAN, British str., 3,806, C. P. Siddon, 21st May—Singapore 16th May, General.—David Sassoon & Co.

KASHING, British str., 1,145, Byers, 18th May—Haiphong 16th May, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

KOREA, American str., 5,651, A. W. Nelson, 17th May—San Francisco 17th April.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

KUKUSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,702, Itani, 20th May—Wakamatsu 14th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

LOKSANG, British str., 970, D. W. Ritchie, 8th May—Haiphong 6th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., 573, J. Schmorman, 19th May—Singapore 12th May, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SHIZUOKA MARU, Japanese str., 4,072, M. Fozawa, 17th May—Shanghai 14th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SINGKIANG, British str., 1,616, C. C. Williams, 17th May—Bangkok 8th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SINGAN, British str., 1,026, H. Trowbridge, 2nd May—Hoihow 20th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,006, A. Kobayashi, 21st May—Takao (Formosa) 17th May, General.—O.S.K.

STANDARD, Norwegian str., 804, Johanessen, 21st May—Bangkok 12th May, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,200, Westerland, 17th May—Shanghai 13th May, General.—Chinese.

TEAN, British str., 1,350, J. V. Sidford, May 21st—Manila 18th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TONG LEE, Chinese str., 882, M. Honda, 15th May—Bangkok 7th May, General.—Chinese.

WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 2,778, I. Yamanaka, 18th May—Wakamatsu 12th May, Coal.—Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

WIMBLEDON, British str., 2,436, J. Cantell, 19th May—Chingwantao 12th May, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

YEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,808, Kamimura, 20th May—Miike 14th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Hanoi*, from Haiphong, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Francklin.

Per *Anhui*, from Shanghai, Mr. Mackay Mr. Cassel, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Kleman, Mr Southmayd.

Per *Haimun*, from Foochow, etc., for Hongkong, Dr. and Mrs. Strick, Miss Green, Mrs. Maynard, Messrs. Hastie, Macgowan and Butcher.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Dunera* sailed from Calcutta on 16th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 31st inst.

Anchoria, sailed from Liverpool, May 8th.

Bengali, sailed from Suez, May 12th.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Wingsang, from Shanghai, is due in Hongkong 24th May.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Merionethshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 25th May.

Radnorshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 12th June.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Whit Monday.
Empire Day—Public Holiday.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—"The Quaints" at the Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW

Noon—Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Wines, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Wednesday, 26th May:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Very Valuable Household Furniture at residence, Windsor Lodge, Austin Road, Kowloon, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Thursday, 27th May:—
12.30 p.m.—The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Very Valuable Household Furniture at residence, Windsor Lodge, Austin Road, Kowloon, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 25th June

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails.
MARSEILLES & LONDON ...	"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	On 27th May.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	"NETHERBY HALL"	On 16th June.

Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [883

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 85' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 B.H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 NOON at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 212. Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK." 130

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIKINI	JAVA	2nd half of May.	———	———
* TJIMANOEK...	JAPAN	26th May.	JAVA	29th May.
TJILATJAP ...	JAVA	25th May.	SHANGHAI & JAPAN	1st half June.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	4th June.	JAPAN	1st half June.
* TJITAROEM ...	JAVA	15th June.	SHANGHAI	2nd half June.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia."
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574.
Hongkong, 10th May, 9115. [8

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET
MANILA:—MANILA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED,
FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. 1595

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ALDENHAM, British str., 2,410, G. L. Smith, 23rd May—Kobe 17th May, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ANHUI, British str., 1,375, Geo. W. Eedy, 21st May—Shanghai 18th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHEKIANG, British str., 1,313, Cowan, 22nd May—Hongay 19th May, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEVAWONGSE, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 23rd May—Saigon 18th May, Rice.—Order.

DONAX, British str., 2,262, Ralley, 22nd May—Shanghai 19th May, General.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

HAIMUN, British str., 649, 23rd May—Foochow 21st May, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HANOI, French str., 739, Le Chevalier, 22nd May—Haiphong 20th May, General.—A. R. Marty.

HUE, French str., 739, A. Corneilensen, 22nd May—Saigon 17th May, Rice—H. R. Marty.

TJIKINI, Dutch str., ——, Lap., 23rd May—Batavia and Saigon 19th May, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

KAIFONG, British str., 987, J. R. Evans, 21st May—Haiphong and Pakhoi 19th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KIRIN MARU, Japanese str., 2,357 T. Sasaki, 22nd May—Bombay via Singapore 16th May, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LOKSANG, British str., 988, D. W. Ritchie, 23rd May—Hoihow 21st May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAIHEI MARU, Japanese str., 3,424, Y. Noguchi, 22nd May—Dairen 15th May, Coal and General.—M.B.K.

TENMEI MARU, Japanese str., 3,084, C. Koyama, 22nd May—Hongay 19th May, Coal.—M. B. K.

DEPARTURES.

22nd May.

ANHUI, British str., for Canton.
CHENAN, British str., from Canton.
FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
HAICHING, British str., for Swatow.
HANGSANG, British str., from Canton.
HOPSANG, British str., for Bangkok.
ITSUKUSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., for Wakamatsu.
LOONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
KUTSANG, British str., for Kobe.
MONMOUTHSHIRE, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
TANYO MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.
TUNGSHAN, British str., from Canton.

23rd May.

CHILDAR, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
CHENAN, British str., for Shanghai.
DERWENT, British str., for Saigon.
HANGSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
HUE, British str., for Haiphong.
KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
KASHING, British str., for Newchwang.
KIRIN MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
RHESUS, British str., for Singapore.
SINGAN, British str., for Swatow.
TUNGSHAN, British str., for Tientsin.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.
S.S. "MIDDLEHAM CASTLE,"
on or about 2nd June.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL
S.S. "SAINT RONALD,"
about Early in July.

For Freight and further information, apply to—
DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. [335

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship
"ORIENTAL,"
Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on SATURDAY, the 5th June, 1915, at NOON, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOLDAVIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISER-I-HIND," due in London on the 18th July, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1915. [2

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship
"TUSCAN PRINCE,"
5,275 tons, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 10th June.

For Freight, etc., apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1915. [578

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS:
1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATIONS	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &c	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	J. Gamet, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON VIA INTERMEDIATE PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 5th June, at Noon.
LONDON	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 19th June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL	CITY OF NEWCASTLE	Brit. str.	—	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 27th inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	AMAZONE	Fren. str.	—	...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 29th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Trizawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd June, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	SHIDZUOKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Deguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA & KEELUNG, B.C.,	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	TUSCAN PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th June.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	MIDDLEHAM CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	...	DODWELL & Co., LTD.	About 2nd June.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	KOREA	Am. str.	—	A. W. Nelson	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 23th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHIFO MARU	Jap. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 8th June at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	—	...	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th June, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th July, at 10.30 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	—	G. L. Smith	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 23th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th June, at 4 P.M.
JAPAN	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th June, A.M.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Eedy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	C. P. Sedden	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	CHOYSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. Homlwood	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 25th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Lishman	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 28th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	KANCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. H. Lever	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	CHILI	Fren. str.	—	...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 31st inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tsuda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd June.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	C. G. Smith, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 3rd June.
SHANGHAI	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KARMALA	Brit. str.	—	H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 6th June.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 10 A.M.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Murakami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
TAMSUI, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SINGAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Trowbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 28th inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 1st June, at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	THAN	Brit. str.	1 m	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. Belfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 2nd inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. B. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st June, at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Least	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 5th June, at 3 P.M.
MANILA	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Higo	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SAIGON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23th inst., at 7 A.M.
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	CHUNSANG	Brit. str.	—	C. J. Muttock	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kurozumi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	Gilory	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 3rd June, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	DUNBAR	Brit. str.	—	Dickinson	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	On 5th June.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 25th June.
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	KEIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Imaizumi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. D. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 27th inst., at D'light.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG						

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
† SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Wed'day,	26th May, D'light.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Thursday,	27th May, D'light.
† SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Friday,	28th May. D'light
SINGAPORE	"CHUNSANG"	Friday,	28th May, 3 P.M.
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday,	29th May, 3 P.M.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday,	3rd June, 3 P.M.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday,	5th June, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze, Chefoo, T'sin, Dairy, W'wei, N'chwang, Yassolton and Inshan.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1914. 25

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON	"MONMOUTHSHIRE"	On 19th June

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1915. AGENTS. 24

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons
MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons
SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons
NILE 10000 tons
PERSIA 5600 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

KOREA	Sailing WED'DAY,	23th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	" TUESDAY,	1st June, at 1 P.M.
CHINA (via Manila)	" TUESDAY,	15th June, at Noon.
MANCHURIA	" TUESDAY,	22nd June, at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Patrons is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,
KING'S BUILDINGS.
TEL. No. 141. [18

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST	$10.00
Do. Do. Smaller Edition	6.00
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe	8.50
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account	0.50
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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually	5.00
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column	1.00
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FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt. C. V. LLOYD: with Maps and Illus.	1.75
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half-yearly vol., bound	7.50
SIXTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1834 to 1923	2.00
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail days 1874—	
BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail Days, 1893—	1.00
CALLED OUT: or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe	2.00
PLAN OF THE WEST RIVER	1.00
" " VICTORIA	1.00
" " KOWLOON	0.75
" " PEAK	0.75
" " NEW TERRITORY	0.75
POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM	0.25
MAIL TABLES for 1914, on card	0.80
" " " on paper	0.25

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "CORDILLERE."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 24th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1915. [2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board on the 24th inst. at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1915. [29

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 25th inst., at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1915. [6

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"ORIENTAL,"
Arrived Hongkong on 19th May, 1915.
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Egypt" and "Arcadia,"
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1915. [1

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average
for 36 years,
FROM 1874 TO 1909.

PRICE ..... $2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NELLORE ..... Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	Noon. 25th May.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	MALTA ..... Capt. C. G. Smith, R.N.R.	About 3rd June.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS (IF CALL	*ORIENTAL* ..... Capt. A. L. Valentini	Noon. 5th June.	*See Special Advertisement.*
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KARMALA ..... Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	About 6th June.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
SWATOW	"SINGAN"	On 24th May, 10	A.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 25th May, 11	A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 25th May, 4	P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 25th May, 4	P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW" ...	On 27th May, 4	P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 30th May, Night.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 1st June, 4	P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

☞ SHANGHAI LINE.—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN," and the S.S. "KANCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS [4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stwart ...	TUESDAY, 25th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY, 28th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore ...	TUESDAY, 1st June, at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1915 [3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 25th May.
S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 20th June.

WESTWARD

S.S. "DUNERA," 5,389 tons, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 5th June.
S.S. "JAPAN," 6013 tons, Capt. C. P. Sedion, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 26th June.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. AGENTS. [29

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA.	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA.
ALDENHAM		On 28th May, 10 A.M.
ST ALBANS		On 22nd June, 10 A.M.
EMPIRE	24th June,	On 17th July, 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS
2

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 29th June.
• NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 18 knots ...	TUESDAY, 13th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 27th July.

• Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
Steamers via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10. ... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO,
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU ...	17,200—15 knots	Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.
TELEPHONE 291. [216

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	CHILI	On 31st May.

HOMEWARD

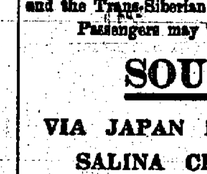
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	AMAZONE	On 29th May, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the C.'s Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.
Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and *vice-versa* delivered here.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.
2]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU" ...	N. Kobayashi ...	MONDAY, 31st May, at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU" ...	T. Yamaguchi ...	FRIDAY, 28th May, at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU" ...	K. Murakami ...	SUNDAY, 30th May, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ...	A. Kobayashi ...	WED'DAY, 26th May, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU," ...	IMAIZUMI	WED'DAY, 26TH MAY, 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES AND DISPLACEMENT
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	§ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Trizawa	25,000	THURSDAY, 3rd June, at Noon.
	§ HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	16,000	THURSDAY, 17th June, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Tozawa	12,500	THURSDAY, 27th May, at 4 P.M.
	§ AKI MARU Capt. Noma,	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	§ TANGO MARU Capt. K. Soyeda	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,000	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Kurozumi	12,500	SATURDAY, 29th May.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. Higo	12,500	TUESDAY, 25th May.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU Capt. Tsuda	12,000	THURSDAY, 3rd June.
MOJI and KOBE			
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	2,500	SUNDAY, 13th June, A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu,	16,000	SUNDAY, 6th June, at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
FUSHIMI MARU	25,000 Tons	Thurs., 3rd June
HIRANO "	16,000 "	17th June.
KATORI "	20,000 "	1st July.
KAMO "	16,000 "	15th July.

FOR AMERICA.

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Thurs., 27th May.
AKI MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 15th June.
TAMBA "	12,500 "	19th June.
YOKOHAMA "	12,500 "	Thurs., 8th July.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
TELEPHONE Nos. 232 and 1241 [6

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES if calling	Due at London
p.m.		about	about Noon.			
May 24	ORIENTAL ...	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA ...	July 4	July 11
June 7	MALTA ...	June 14	June 18	EGYPT	July 18	July 25
June 21	SARDINIA ...	June 28	July 2	MEDINA	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
July 19	NUBIA	July 12	July 16	MONGOLIA ...	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
	ORIENTAL ...	July 27	July 31	MALWA	Aug. 29	Sept. 4
	MALTA ...	Aug. 9	Aug. 13	PERSIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	SARDINIA ...	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
	NUBIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	MALOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon	"A" "B"	Accommodation	Single	£70.	Return	£105.
			"	£64.	"	£96.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£48.	"	£72.
	"B"	"	"	£44	"	£66.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon	"A" "B"	Accommodation	Single	£66.	Return	£99.
			"	£60.	"	£90.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£46.	"	£69.
	"B"	"	"	£42.	"	£63.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'SEILLES if calling	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAGOYA	May 24	June 3	June 9	June 15	July 13	July 23
KARMALA	June 21	July 1	July 7	July 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 20
KASHGAR	July 19	July 29	Aug. 4	Aug. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 19

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £54 Single; £81 Return. 2nd Saloon £38 Single; £57 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £50 Single. 2nd Saloon £36 Single.
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.
For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

To-day, being a Public Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. In the event of the arrival of the American Mail the Post Office will be open for one hour for the delivery thereof.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The Services to Germany, Austria and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrone, Pelew and Marshall Islands can now be accepted for transmission.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
America	*Siberia*	24th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Swatow and Bangkok	*Childar*	Monday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	*Sengan*	Monday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Kaifong*	Tuesday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Port Said Marseilles and United Kingdom	*Nellore*	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haimun*	Tuesday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	*Japan*	Tuesday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, the 29th inst.]	*Anhui*	Tuesday, 25th, Registration ... 2.15 P.M. Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	*Tean*	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai, and North China	*Choysang*	Tuesday, 25th, 4.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay	*Kanagawa Maru*	Tuesday, 25th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Anping	*Soshu Maru*	Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, and CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO, and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 29th inst.]	*Korea*	Wednesday, 26th. Registration ... 11.15 A.M. Letters ... Noon
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Loksang*	Wednesday, 26th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Tuesday, 1st June.]	*Liangchow*	Thursday, 27th, Registration ... 2.15 P.M. Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle, Wash., and United Kingdom via Canada	*Shidzuoka Maru*	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Aldenham*	Friday, 28th. Registration ... 9.15 A.M. Letters ... 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hailan*	Friday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.
SAIGON, STRAITS, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Amazone*	Saturday, 29th, Registration ... 11.15 A.M. Letters ... Noon
Shanghai and North China	*Kanchow*	Saturday, 29th 4.00 P.M.
		—: JUNE :—
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching*	Tuesday, 1st, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	*Chinhua*	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.

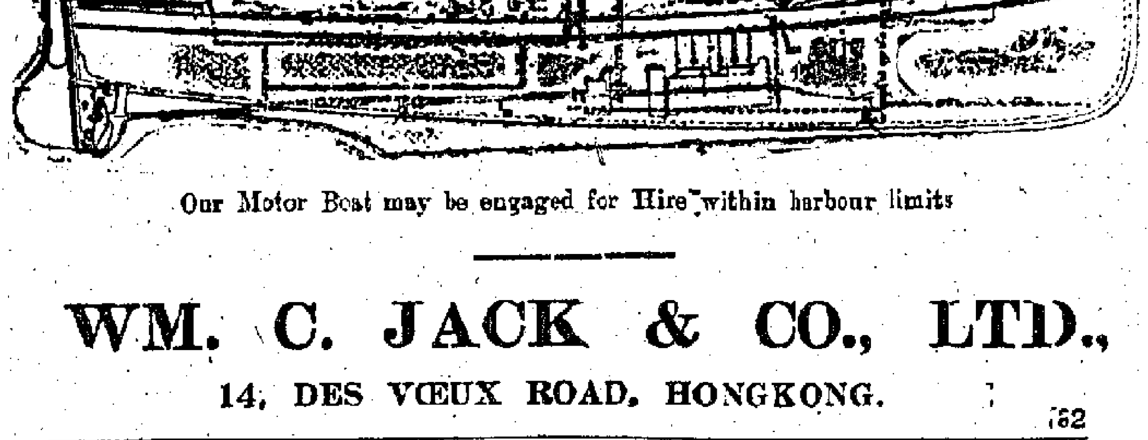
In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon and Kumchuk	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

BATHING PARTIES.

THE Fast Steam Launch "MOLLIE" is now available for BATHING PARTIES, having GOVT. PASSENGER CERTIFICATE and PASS to leave the Harbour and return during the official day. To avoid disappointment, Parties are requested to book early this month.



Our Motor Boat may be engaged for Hire within harbour limits

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

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Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 22nd.

ON LONDON:—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/9¼
Bank Bills, on demand 1/9⅜
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/9½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/10
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/10⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/10⅜

ON PARIS:—
Bank Bills, on demand 230½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 241

ON GERMANY:—
On demand ....nom.

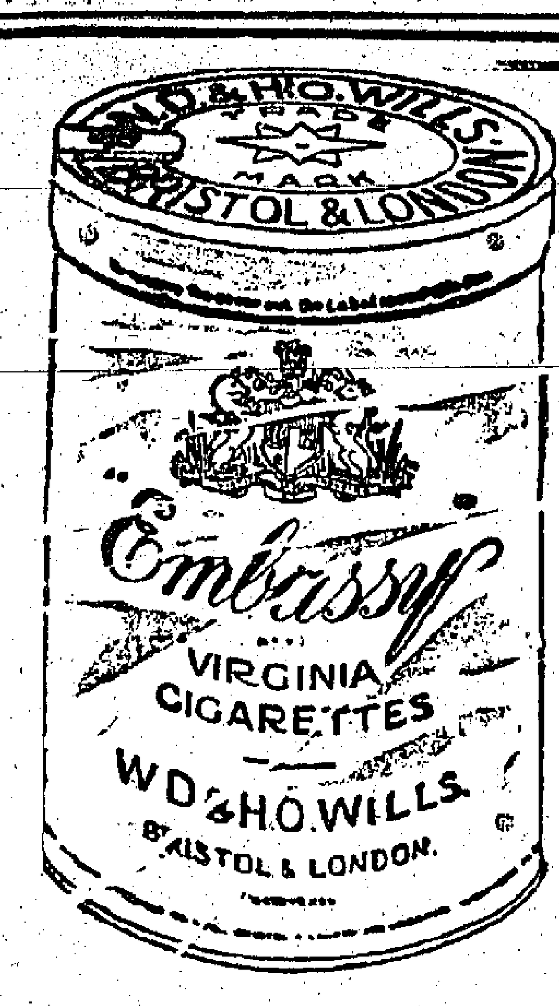
ON NEW YORK:—
Bank Bills, on demand 43⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight ....nom.

ON BOMBAY:—
Telegraphic Transfer ....nom.
Bank, on demands 136¼

ON CALCUTTA:—
Telegraphic Transfer ....nom.
Bank, on demand 136¾

ON SHANGHAI:—
Bank, at sight 78
Private, 30 days' sight ....nom.

ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand 89½
ON MANILA:—On demand—Pesos—89¼
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand 77¾
ON BATAVIA:—On demand 110⅛
ON HAIPHONG:—On demand ....8¼% p.m.
ON SAIGON:—On demand ....8 % p.m.
ON BANGKOK:—On demand 85
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ...$10.80 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael $57.10
BAR SILVER, per oz. ....23⅛d.



"EMBASSY" Cigarettes Represent the Standard by which others are judged.

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50's TIN - - 75 CENTS.
25's „ - - 40 „
10's „ - - 20 „

"Embassy"

No. 77.

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES ARE TEMPTING.

HAND MADE

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 22ND MAY, 1915.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on Basis of Last Div'd.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$792, buyers; L'don	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	all	$9½, buyers	8½ p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ld.	50,000 / 50,000	$5 / $1	all / all	$4½, sellers	7½ p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld	200,000	$10	all	$8¼, buyers	8½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 98	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 14, sellers	
International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ld	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 90	
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 89½	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 43½	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 155, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld. (in Liquidation)	125,000	$10	all	$7¼, buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$34, buyers	4½ p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$71, sellers	5 p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.	50,000	$50	all	$63, sales	5½ p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 51	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ld.	35,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 83	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	$10	all	$6.90, sellers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$41, buyers	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	$50	all	$114, buyers	4 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	$25	all	$185	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld.	60,000	$10	all	$26½, buyers	8 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	all	$5.15, sellers	6 p.c.
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$360, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$131, buyers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	8,000	$250	$50	$385, buyers	7 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 170, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$860, sales	6½ p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld.	12,000	$100	$60	$225, @ Ex 73 buyers	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$100	all	$107, sellers	6¼ p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld.	10,000	$100	all	$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ld.	25,000	$100	$75	$200	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld	150,000	$10	all	$7, sellers	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	6,000	$50	$30	$40, buyers	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 105	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	$50	all	$70½, buyers	6 p.c.
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 47, buyers	
MINING.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld	1,000,000	£1	all	33/6, x. div., sel.	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000	£1	all	$3.60, sales	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	£1	all	32/6, sellers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000 / 50,000	$10 / $10	all / $1	$10 / $1, sellers	8 p.c.
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$116 sales	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	$100	all	$[illegible]	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ld.	30,000	$25	all	$4.90, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	$50	all	$48, sal. & buy.	7 p.c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	$23, buyers	4 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	60,000 pref. / 60,000 def.	£5	all	$90	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld	4,047,6?0	£1	all	93/-	7½ p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	$10	all	$[illegible], sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	all	$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	120,000	$5	all	$3.40, sellers	8½ p.c.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$6, sellers	7½ p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	$10	all	$7.10, buyers	10 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	$10	all	$16½, buyers	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

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BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-—$15,000,000
Silver $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid-up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital...Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,659,000)
Reserve Fund .....Fl. 7,765,500 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.
SWISS BANKVEREIN.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [12

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) $3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,120,000
(Gold) $7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [198

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... „ 10,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ... „ 3,970,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
IYETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOROKU YAMANARI, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kiukiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
PARR'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at Cheribon, Chefoo, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

K. TSUDZURABARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1915. [556

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK
(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES

SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shasi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkeu. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KUEIYANG. PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc. etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.